

AUGUST

# Jacksonville

# Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUG. 3, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1583.

**Jacksonville Republican.**  
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING, BY  
J. F. GRANT.

**DURYEE'S  
VIOLINE,**  
[TRADE MARK.]

*A New Writing Fluid.*  
Of a Beautiful Violet Color,  
ALSO  
VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,  
To Copy Without Press.  
MANUFACTURED BY THE  
Manhattan Ink and Color Co.  
49 LIBERTY STREET.

To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO  
THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,  
90 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of  
New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting  
for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that albumen gives to oil  
from linseed oil its lasting virtues; therefore,  
a chemical combination of albumen with any  
other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudices against a new oil,  
especially after the failure of many failures,  
we have awaited severe tests before entering  
the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises  
or boast, but leave the merits of our oil  
with those who use it. We dare say this  
much, that after two years' trial, in all weather,  
this oil has been found as indescribable as  
the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw  
linseed oil.

With lead it dries in six hours!

With zinc it gives the lustre of Damask  
varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the  
thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of lin-  
seed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors,  
nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first  
coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will like  
a substitute having the appearance of  
copper varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it  
we take pleasure in referring to

The Moseley Corrugated Iron Roofing and  
Bridge Co., Boston & New York,  
G. W. Lockwood, Brooklyn, New York,  
John Navy Yard [Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific  
J. C. Fellows, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.  
New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.

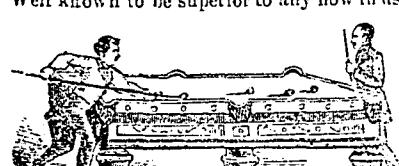
I take pleasure in stating that I have used  
your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with differ-  
ent kinds of paint, and have no hesitation  
in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a  
better coating than linseed, and that, for all  
purposes where exposed to weather, is much  
preferable. Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

Brown Metallic Paint, 3 cents per lb.  
Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furni-  
ture, \$2 per gallon.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY  
The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,  
49 Liberty St., New York.

**WILLIAM J. SHARP'S**  
Improved Billiard Tables,  
With his PATENT CUSHIONS.  
Well known to be superior to any now in use.



Manufactory, 43 Mercer St., N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patron, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cusions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.  
W. J. SHARP,  
43 Mercer Street, New York.

**To the Afflicted.**  
DR. GEORGE W. LEACH proposes a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeebles the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age and the disease. He cures cancers, wens, ulcers, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cure—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, "Faith Doctor."

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

### SPEECH

OF THE

HON. BENJAMIN H. HILL,  
On the Condition of the Country.  
Delivered in the City of Atlanta Ga.,  
Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

[REPORTED BY J. HENRY SMITH.]

*Ladies and Fellow-Citizens:*

Human governments, like everything else human, naturally tend to decay—They can only be preserved by constant watchfulness, courage, and adherence to correct principles. These remarks apply with unusual force to free governments, which are the most difficult of all to maintain. If we, the people of the United States, were first in his history who had attempted the experiment of living under a Democratic or Republican form of Government, we might be excused if we failed to discover the symptoms of approaching death, and to apply the remedies to preserve our liberty and the blessings we have heretofore enjoyed. But we are not the first who have made this experiment. Other people and nations, for thousands of years, have had Commonwealths, Republics, and Democracies which have risen and fallen in times almost without number. I but assert a great truth—one which finds no contradiction or exception in all history—when I say that the great leading and substantial causes of the decay of freedom in all countries, have ever been the same. How inexorable must we be if we fail to discover the symptoms, and how cowardly and recreant if we fail to apply the proper remedy to prevent so foul a death!

No people ever commenced to build up a free government under such favorable auspices as we. What a climate, soil, variety of productions and material resources do we possess; and what an ancestry, and what a common struggle for liberty did our fathers pass through! Did any people ever before commenced with such advantages? Rome commenced as a small city, and was despised by the barbarians around her. She extended her power by her arms, and increased till at last she became mistress of the world. We commenced with such a people, country and productions as no people ever had before, and we have fewer dissensions and elements of discord than any people ever suffered from; and Providence, as it to separate us from the crimes and corrupting influences of the old world, spread out this great continent before us, with the wide sea to separate us from them, with no influence of monarchy and oppressive systems to threaten or make war upon us. If we fail, it will be our own folly. What excuse can we render to our posterity and to the world, if we, in this day with the lessons of history before us, allow free institutions to perish on this continent? And our race will have been the soonest run. We have not yet lived a century. It is but seventy-eight years since the Constitution was formed, and but ninety-one years since independence was declared by our fathers, while the Commonwealth of Rome lived four hundred years before the measures which preceded her decay were proposed. What a spectacle! The best people, the richest soil, the most valuable productions, established as if by the Providence of God as a new era in the history of the world—and bidding fair to be the shortest lived of any true government in the history of nations!

There is no difficulty whatever—and I assert it without fear of contradiction—in discovering when and how a nation is dying. I cannot now go into an analysis of all the symptoms of national decay and death. It is only important to present the leading one which controls all others—which existing produces all others, and which being remedied, cures all others. Then hear it: the great symptom of the decay and death of a government is the disregard of the FUNDAMENTAL LAW of that government. Whenever a people come to treat lightly their own fundamental law, they have arrived at the most dangerous point that is possible, short of entire destruction. Republics, above all other kind of governments, are maintained by respect for law. If the people of the United States fail to have a sacred regard for their own law—which is not like that of other nations, to be ascertained by argument, by decisions, or by searching, but is a plain and wisely written Constitution—they will despise the awful fate that awaits them; and he who disregards its plain language has no excuse to shield himself from the infamy of a traitor! [Applause.] Old as it is—tramped upon, torn and tattered as it is—my theme to day is the Constitution of our country and for all our country. [Applause.] I charge before Heaven and the American people this day, that every evil which we have been afflicted is attributable directly to the violation of the Constitution. Tinkers may work, quacks

may prescribe, and demagogues may deceive, but I declare to you that there is no remedy for us and to hope to escape the threatened evils, but in adhering to the Constitution.

Fellow-citizens: Pardon me when I say that in presenting my views, I think of no living man, *individually*, to whom my remarks are to apply. I have come to talk freely to you about the dangers of the country. Little minds ascribe little objects to those whose views they do not agree with, and he has attained an enviable reputation whose friends say "you mean him" when I am speaking of treachery as showing the evils consequences of a certain kind of policy. I have no personal attacks to make on an enemy, even if I have one. God knows if I could, with my own hands, I would gladly place a crown of imperishable honor on the brow of my most bitter foe, if I could thereby rescue my country from the perils that environ it! [Applause.] But if I have an enemy, and have a vindictive spirit, and desired him to become forever infamous, I could ask no more of him than that he should support the hellish schemes of those who are now seeking to subvert the Constitution and destroy our liberty. He is digging a grave for himself which posterity will never water with a tear. Let him alone, I have come to discuss the present phase of the revolution.

We have had a war which raged furiously for four years. It originated simply in a difference of opinion as to our rights under the Constitution. This difference existed from the first. It existed among the framers of the Constitution. It could not be settled by argument, and an appeal was made to the sword. It was an open, manly fight. There was nothing secret or ambiguous in the issue. It was waged by men influenced in the masses by patriotic emotions on both sides; and it was not to destroy the Constitution, but to assert on each side their different views.

It is my business to support the Constitution, and my duty and pleasure to persuade others to do so.

Some of you who favor the acceptance of the military bill take an oath to this effect, and still intend to vote for a convention which you admit to be *arrived contrary to the Constitution!* How is this? If you have a conscience, I have said enough.

If you vote for the convention, you are PERJURED! [Tremendous applause.] O, I pity the race of colored people who have never been taught

what an oath is, nor what the Constitution means.

They are drawn up by a selfish enclave of traitors to inflict a death-blow upon the life of the Republic by swearing them to a falsehood.

They are to begin their political life by perjury to accomplish treason!

I would not visit the penalty upon them.

They are neither legally nor morally responsible, but it is *you*—educated designing

men—who thus devote yourselves to the unholy work—who are the guilty parties!

You pride about your loyalty!

I look you in the eye and denounce you! [Applause.] You are morally and legally perfidious traitors!

You picture yourselves and purport the poor negro to help your treason! [In-

numerable applause.] You can't escape it!

You may boast of it now, while passion is rife, but the time will come when the very thought will wither your soul and make you hide from the face of man.

But there is now another question to settle. It is still within the range of argument. Its proportions are huge. The issues are startling. It is not a difference of opinion as to what the Constitution means, and what our rights under it; but its object is plainly, unmistakably, to set aside the Constitution and provide something else. I have never doubted that we were coming to this issue. In species made by me five, six, eight, and ten years ago, I predicted this, and every page of our history since that time has verified the correctness of the prediction. The people of the north honestly love the Constitution, but the leaders there hate it and intend to destroy it, and the convulsion through which we have passed has thrown the opportunity of making the effort into their hands, and the present military bills and the one which are the means adopted to accomplish their design. These bills are proposed for our acceptance. There is a remarkable feature in these measures, that while force is employed to execute them, they are timidly submitted to us for our acceptance or rejection.

I object to the whole scheme, because it is unconstitutional. A distinguished man—pardon me, I ought to say notorious individual—said to me a few days ago that I ought not to waste time to prove the unconstitutionality of these measures—a thing which every man, woman and child in the country knew—and yet he was for accepting! He spoke truthfully. That towering, gray-haired candidate in Pennsylvania for perpetual infamy, who is building for himself a monument of malignity that will overshadow the pyramids of Egypt, said the constitution had nothing to do with it. I shall never get done shouting and ringing, and horrors will never cease to rise up in my mind, when I see men taking an oath to support the Constitution, and then legislating to put in force measures which are outside of it. A great many of our own people flippantly say the Constitution is dead. Then your rigors, and hopes for the future, and all hope for your children are dead. I ask every man, if the Constitution is dead, why are we always, every day, and at every new step, required to take an oath to support it?

Now, I affirm that these military bills are not only contrary to the Constitution,

but directly in the face of the amnesty oath you were required to take after the surrender. The government thought proper in accepting your submission, to take your oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States. Why was that oath required if the Constitution was dead? But it is said the Constitution does not apply to us. Then don't swear to support it.

But it is said again that we are not in the Union. Then why swear to support the Union of these States? What "Union" does that mean? When you took that oath was it the Union of the Northern States alone that you swore to support? What business have you with that Union? No, it is the Union of all the States known to the Constitution that you have sworn to support.

But they say that oath was prescribed by the President and that he is not loyal. Then I must answer a fool according to his folly, and a traitor according to his treason. What do they require why passed these bills—this military legislation? They require every man who registers his name to vote, to swear to support the Constitution, and counsel and persuade others to do so—and it is said the Constitution has nothing to do with it. They say the scheme is outside of the Constitution, and yet in the process of carrying it out, they require an oath to support the Constitution and to counsel and persuade other to do so. That is more than Mr. Johnson ever required in the oath which he prescribed.

It is my business to support the Constitution, and my duty and pleasure to persuade others to do so. Some of you who favor the acceptance of the military bill take an oath to this effect, and still intend to vote for a convention which you admit to be *arrived contrary to the Constitution!* How is this? If you have a conscience, I have said enough. If you vote for the convention, you are PERJURED! [Tremendous applause.] O, I pity the race of colored people who have never been taught what an oath is, nor what the Constitution means.

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He spoke truthfully. That towering, gray-haired candidate in Pennsylvania for perpetual infamy, who is building for himself a monument of malignity that will overshadow the pyramids of Egypt, said the constitution had nothing to do with it.

I shall never get done shouting and ringing, and horrors will never cease to rise up in my mind, when I see men taking an oath to support the Constitution, and then legislating to put in force measures which are outside of it.

That's where you are going! Kentucky is excluded from representation because it is alleged her representation were voted for by disloyal men. What is meant by disloyal? Every man who does not support the Radical party will soon be declared disloyal, and every State which does not vote the Radical ticket will be disloyal, and her government illegal. I tell you, unless Radicalism shall wake up from the stupor in which the horrid confusion of war has given it, the Radical party will be our only government, and Radical will our only law.

I look for this revolution to go on.

Whoever thinks this war upon the Constitution will stop with the ten States is

a madman or a simpleton to be pitied, or a knave to be despised. I have expected them to take charge of Congress because she dared to elect a Governor that did not agree with the Radical party; and sure enough Senator in a letter strikes that key note. He says a similar bill for all the States is a short cut to universal suffrage. The so-called Congress immediately on its meeting took charge of Kentucky and excluded her whole delegation with one exception.

If they can reject these, they can reject every one who differs with them, and they will do so; and they will receive only those who agree with them.

These they will receive. I care not what any body here thinks. Heretofore if the very war of secessionists in all the land will walk around the streets and say he is radical now, he is as good as the saints in Heaven for radical purposes. [Applause.] They care not for race or color, nor for accidents; if you now favor a black scheme you are loyal, and if you oppose them you are disloyal.

But you say you are in favor of going into the Union, because it占地 your property will be confiscated. A gentleman of this city a few days ago told me that he was in favor of the acceptance of these military bills because he thought it the best we could do. I said to him: "You don't say that for yourself, but for your *black slaves*?" [Applause.] But you are not half so wise as you are knavish! You will lose the Constitution



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

## Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00  
For 6 months, " 1 75  
Terms of Advertising.  
One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00  
first insertion, ... \$2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, ... 1 00  
One square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.  
Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00  
Bounties charged at advertising rates.

Mr. D. M. FULLWEEDE, with W. G. MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quite single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Juries of the Peace.

Mr. J. P. ARMSTRONG of Selma, is authorized to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for this paper.

## Turnip Seed.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth have been left at this office for sale—papers very large—ten cents.

About this time last year, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we proposed to our patrons that we would the various articles of produce at the market price for subscriptions due and advance. But it turned out that the crops failed and produce was about as scarce as money; consequently we have not collected during the last year ten cent. of the subscription due; but we have waited patiently until the present time. Now we renew the same proposition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow, tallow, &c., and as crops are abundant, we know that those who desire to pay can pay, and if they do not, we can come to no other conclusion than that they never intend to do so; and will be compelled to discontinue their papers and collect the amount due the best way we can. We know this proposition is not unreasonable, and hope it will not be inuded in a single instance, with some satisfactory reason given.

## Notice.

A State Convention of the Conservatives of Alabama is most respectfully suggested for the first Wednesday in September next at Montgomery.

JAMES H. CLANTON,  
Chairman Executive Committee.

## Public Meeting.

A public meeting will be held in the Court House in Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in August, of the conservative citizens of Calhoun county, which is understood to embrace all, of every shade of opinion, without distinction of color, who are opposed to the Radical policy. This meeting is called for the purpose of consultation on the best policy to be pursued, and the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, to be held on the 1st Wednesday in September next.

## Female Academy.

For the information of all persons interested in the prosperity of the Jacksonville Female Academy, the undersigned states that he is authorized to receive none as pupils of the above named institution except females. It is hoped that all will understand that the Female Academy is what its name indicates.

D. F. SMITH,  
Principal Female Academy,  
Jacksonville, July 27, 1867.

At a speaking in Ringersville, a few days ago, a riot occurred, in which some accounts say two were killed and 8 or 10 wounded; others that were killed and wounded were 40.

By special request of a number of our patrons, we publish in to-day's paper, Mr. Hill's great speech in Atlanta. Its length precludes our usual variety, but it will amply compensate the reader for this. It will be found exceedingly earnest and eloquent, covering nearly the whole ground of controversy, throwing more light on its past history, the present situation, and probable future destiny of our country, than can probably be found condensed in the same space any where else.

A few extra copies of our paper containing this speech will be printed, which can be obtained at 10 cts. each.

Our thanks are due to Capt. McGee, of the Freedmen's Bureau, Talladega, for acts of personal kindness and favor, during our two days stay at place last week. We were pleased to learn that the Captain possessed confidence and esteem of the entire community, in consequence of the patient, just and impartial manner of performing his responsible and important duties. In honest endeavors to thread

the devices of the South, in the crude and stormy seas of rapid reconstruction, such an officer is a great advantage to any community.

For the way to obtain great bargains, see advertisement of D. P. Ganns.

REGISTRATION.—We are truly gratified to learn, that in this County, where registration is now nearly completed, no disorder or disturbance has occurred, nor has there been the slightest complaint against the Registrars. It takes place to-day (Friday) in Jacksonville. Our paper will be closed before it is over, but we expect to give the general result in our next.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'s RED DIARRHEA REMEDY.—Of all compounds ever offered to the public for Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Bowel complaints of children, nothing equals the above Remedy. It is exceedingly pleasant, refreshing and cooling to the stomach, is not a syrup, nor is it alcoholic, contains no Kino, castor, galls, &c., and acts like a charm upon old and young. Wherever used, it meets and removes evasions of the highest praise. No family should be without the Red Diarrhea Remedy.

USE RED DIARRHEA REMEDY.

USE RED DIARRHEA REMEDY.

It is so pleasant, so cooling & so prompt, that all prize it.

During the prevalence of Cholera in Memphis, last summer, it was extensively used by the masses, and prescribed by many Physicians, with the happiest results, for all the stages of Cholera. All cases of

bloody Flux or Diarrhea,

Mucus Diarrhea, pain and straining of the bowels, should not fail to use a few doses of

DROMGOOLE & CO.'s Diarrhea Compound

And be cured.

All Physicians of experience agree that

Diarrhea & Diarrhea are treated differently and our compound is the Remedy that will effect a cure.

Red Diarrhea Remedy  
Carries to an untimely grave every year?  
Beware mother, how you neglect that slight  
Diarrhea in your family; nip it in the bud,  
Send immediately and procure one bottle of

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

Red Diarrhea Remedy.

For your family, so that you can give it when necessary. For infants at the breast, and the bowel complaint of children while teething, it acts like charm. All forms of Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, mucus & vomiting, cramps, pain in the stomach and bowels, are immediately cured by its use.

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And be cured.

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Diarrhea & Diarrhea are treated differently and our compound is the Remedy that will

effect a cure.

## All Married Men

Whose wives are suffering with constant pain and suffering each month, whose menstruation is too much or too little, or painful, or irregular, who is suffering with failing of the womb, with Leucorrhœa or Whites, should not fail to carry home one bottle of

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

English Female Bitters,

which will cure all those complaints and restore them to health and buoyancy again.

## THAT YOUNG GIRL

Whose very countenance acts, color, & walk indicate a disease, can be so easily restored to health by using the English Female Bitters?

It touches the pale cheek with the crimson blush of nature, adds joy and vivacity to the eyes and intellect, imparts beauty and charms to fair retiring girlhood, and cures in old age.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

For old and young, married and single.

## What's the Matter, Old Man?

Can't you get your kidneys to get free again? Are you troubled with gravel, or any kind of deposit? Do you pass abundantly urine occasionally? Are you not troubled with too frequent inclination to pass your water? Is your urine thick or milky? Have you a pain in the sound of the back? Are you not troubled with indigestion, or alarmed in your dreams from the effects of habits of dissipation or intemperance? Do you require a diuretic, or a medicine which will immediately arouse and restore your kidneys and bladder to a healthy action? If so, procure one bottle of

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

Fluid Extract Febrifuge, Cubeb & Balsam,

And be restored to health & manhood again.

Large bottles will cost you only one dollar.

## FOUR EYES

Should be kept in good condition, before fall, before wearing, for the prevention of Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Neuralgia, &c., and nothing is so effectual as

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

King of Chills

which never fails to cure all cases of Chills, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Neuralgia, &c., for which it is used. If it affects the head or ears, acts upon the liver and bowels, cures the stomach, can be given to infants, and is a permanent cure. Go and consult your druggist about it. It is no secret, no patent, no illusive mixture, but is the result of much experience in the Southern country.

SCROFULA and OLD SORES,

Blisters and Splotches on the face, humors in the blood, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Ich, Sebaceous, Tetter, broken down constitutions, Impure conditions of the blood, can be speedily cured by using

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

Great Southern Preparations.

Use Great Southern Preparations.

For Your Families.

For Your Families.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,

Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

Orders can be addressed to

EDWARD MORRIS & CO., Louisville, Ky.

J. C. DUFORCE & CO., Mobile, Ala.

BAXTER, WARD & CO., New Orleans, La.

Carroll Bros. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Jacksonville at the Drug Store,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Notice.

I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock, and shall need every dollar that has been remitted me at this time. I hope therefore that none will fail to meet their engagements promptly.

If you want cheap goods keep me in funds and I will furnish them.

F. ROWAN.

NEW GOODS,  
CALICOES,  
DOMESTICS &c.  
Just Received and For Sale by  
WOODWARD

June 8, 1867.

BLANK DEEDS,  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Are earnestly requested to the undersigned, and if you cannot pay, talk about it. You may forget small matters after awhile, You have doubtless known it to be the case—Come and let us reason together.

D. P. GANNS.

Oxford, Ala. August 3, 1867.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }

Cahaba County, }

Court of Probate for said County,

July 31st, 1867.

THIS day came Irvin Martin and Clark Martin, Administrators with the Will annexed, of the Estate of Lovin Martin, deceased; and filed in said court, their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of their accounts, as Administrators aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered that the 26th day of August, 1867, be set apart for making said final settlement, and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special terms of court to be held at the Court house of said county, on said 26th day of August, A. D. 1867, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.

August 3, 1867.

H. T. SPALDING,

Dental Surgeon,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, in the practice of Dentistry in its various branches.

Whole or partial sets, inserted on Vulcanite base, the latest improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, and, as far as possible, by the profession.

Operating Room at residence, Main street, south of public square, Mrs. Francis' house.

All work warranted.

Advertisement, over the Great Seal of the Court of Anderson Dist. South Carolina, officially and voluntarily given. Feb. 2, '66.

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# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUG. 10, 1867.

Jacksonville Republican,  
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING, BY  
J. F. GRANT.

DURYEE'S  
VIOLINE,  
[TRADE MARK.]

A New Writing Fluid.  
Of a Beautiful Violet Color,  
ALSO  
VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,  
To Copy Without Press.  
MANUFACTURED BY THE  
Manhattan Ink and Color Co.  
49 LIBERTY STREET.

To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO  
THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,  
90 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of  
New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting  
for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that alumen gives to oil  
from Linseed all its lasting virtues; therefore,  
a chemical combination of alumen with any  
other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudices against a new oil,  
especially after the odium of many failures,  
we have awaited severe tests before entering  
the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises  
or boast, but leave the merits of our oil  
with those who use it. We dare say this  
much, that, after two years' trial, in all weath-  
er, this oil has been found as indestructible as  
the best boiled Linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw  
linseed oil.

With lead it dries in six hours!  
With zinc it gives the lustre of Damar var-  
nish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the  
thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of Lin-  
seed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors,  
nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first  
coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here  
find a substitute having the appearance of  
top varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it  
we take pleasure in referring to

The Mosely Corrugated Iron Roofing and  
Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitlock, Brook J. F. Long, New York,  
John Navy Yard, Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific  
J. C. Follows, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.

New York, Nov. 10, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.

I take pleasure in stating that I have used  
your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with dif-  
ferent kinds of paint, and have no hesitation  
in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a  
better coating than licensed, and that, for all  
purposes where exposed to weather, is much  
preferable. Yours, J. T. WILBUR.

Brown Metallic Paint, 31 cents per lb.  
Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furniture,  
\$2 per gallon.

GOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY  
The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,  
49 Liberty St., New York

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S  
Improved Billiard Tables,  
with his PATENT CUSHIONS,  
Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufactury, 43 Mercer St., N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with his patron, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having

been pronounced by the most competent judges

to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled

to furnish the best Billiard Table manu-

factured in the United States, and sustain the

name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on

hand. Old Cushions repaired at constant notice.

Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,  
43 Mercer Street, New York.

To the Afflicted.

D. R. GEORGE W. LEACH propo-

ses a new system of cure in place of the

vast internal doses which enfeebles the stomach,

poison the blood and endanger the life.

He can be consulted at any time in Jackson-

ville, personally or by letter, giving name of

the person, whether over or under 35 years of

age, and the disease. He cures cancers, wens,

ulcers, scrofula, pines, diseases of the lungs,

spine, kidneys, and some others; charges

but a very small amount in advance, after-  
wards if no cure no pay. He has a number

of testimonials of cure—has recently treated

11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entire-

ly well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

## "WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWERS AND REAPERS!

Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in  
this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were awarded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling, at the Great Quadrangular Trial at Plymouth England, July, 1865, and at the Great National Field Trial, held at Asturias, N. V., July, 1866, the First Premium, Grand Gold Medal.

### The PRIZE MOWER,

While it relays all the advantages which has made it so successful a刈, it is greatly improved by the addition of

### Steel Lined Guards,

### New Pitman Connections,

### Stronger Knives,

### Spring Seat,

### Adjustable Cutting Shoe,

Making it a perfect machine. The highest draft, the most durable, and at the same time the most simple, and best cutting machine in the world.

### The SELF-RAKE REAPER,

Is justly called the "Victor of every contest" and is constructed on the most scientific principles. The new Mowing Attachment gives general satisfaction and makes one of the most convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers.

### The HAND RAKE REAPER,

Is at the same time the cheapest and the best of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a swath five feet wide in Reaping, and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a Mower it is equal to the best Fording Bar Machine in use. The ease with which it is managed, and in changing from Mower to Reaper, or vice-versa, will at once recommend it.

Manufactured by the  
WALTER A. WOOD  
Mowing & Reaping Machine Co.

Hudson Falls, N. Y.  
GENERAL SALESROOMS,  
40 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.  
206 Lake Street, Chicago.

FOR SIGN OFFICE.

77 Upper Thames Street, London.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.



From the Atlantic Monthly.

### THE PLAYMATE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The pines were dark on Ramoth hill,  
Their song was soft and low;  
The blossoms in the sweet May wind  
Were falling like the snow.

The blossoms drifted at our feet,  
The orchard birds sang clear;  
The sweetest and the saddest day  
It seemed of all the year.

For, more to me than birds or flowers,  
My playmate left her home,  
And took with her the laughing spring,  
The music and the bloom.

She kissed the lips of Ruth and Ken,  
She laid her hand on mine;  
What more could ask the bashful boy  
Why fed her father's kine?

She left us in the bloom of May;  
The constant year's told o'er  
Their seasons with the sweet May morn,  
But she came back no more.

I walk with noiseless feet, the round  
Of uneventful years;  
Still o'er and o'er I sow the spring  
And reap the autumn ears.

She lives where all the golden year  
Her summer roys blow—  
The sunny children of the sun  
Be gone, her come and go.

There haply with her jewel'd hands  
She stooches her silken gown—  
No more the honey'd grape wherein  
I shook the walnuts down.

The wild grapes wait us by the brook,  
The brook waits on the hill,  
And still the May day flowers make sweet  
The woods of Folly-mill.

The Honeys blossom in the pond;  
The bluebells in the trees,  
The dark pines sing on Ramoth hill  
The slow song of the sea.

I wonder if we think of them,  
And how the time goes by;  
If ever the pines of Ramoth wood  
Are sorrowing in her dreams.

I see her face, I hear her voice;  
Does she remember mine?  
And what to her is now the boy  
Who fed her father's kine?

What care she that the orioles build  
For other eyes but ours;  
That other birds' little nests are filled,  
And other tops with flowers?

My playmate in the golden time  
Our mossy seat is green,  
Its fringed violet blossom yet,  
The old trees o'er it lean.

The winds so sweet with birch and fern  
A sweater memory blow;  
And there in spring the violets sing  
The song of long ago.

And still the pines of Ramoth wood  
Are moaning like the sea—  
The meaning of the set of change  
Between myself and thee.

OLD TIMES.

There's a beautiful song on the lumbrous air,  
That drifts through the valley of dreams;

It comes from a clime where the roses were,

And a timid heart and bright brown hair

That waved in the morning bairns.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,  
And snow-white foreheads are there;

A glistening Cross and a glittering Crown,

A thorny bed and a couch of down,

Lost hopes and leaflets of prayer,

A cosy wreath in a dimpled hand,

A ring and a slighted vow;

Three golden links on a broken hand,

A tiny truck on the snow-white sand,

A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a tinture of grief in the beautiful song

That soaks on the summer air,

And loneliness left in the festive throng

Sinks down in the soul as it trembles along

From a clime where the roses are.

We heard it first at the dawn of day,

And it mingled with matin chimes;

But years have distanced the beautiful bay,

And its melody fleweth far away,

And we call it now "Old Times."

THE LOST INHERITANCE.

The train from Paris to Lyons stopped at the station of Joigny, a town upon the route, and, after leaving a few passengers, again went on. The station, for a moment crowded with railway passengers and lookers on, was soon deserted by all but two individuals. One of them an old man dressed in the garb of a well-to-do farmer; the other a youth of about five and twenty, who seemed to be waiting for some one to come and meet him. To this person the old man presently addressed himself.

"May I presume, sir," said he, "to inquire if you are Clement B——?"

"Yes, my good man," replied the youth with a haughty air of manner,

"and I have no doubt you are Mr. Mar-

"In at the post office."

"At your service, sir," replied the other.

"Well, Mr. Martin," continued Cle-

ment in the same tone, "I began to imagine you intended to keep me waiting. That would not have been the best manner in which to have instituted yourself into my good graces."

The old man instead of replying, let his hand fall upon his breast as if in the deepest affliction, and conducted the new comer toward a large, large old fashioned carriage, to which a very rough looking horse was harnessed.

"Here is your carriage, sir," said Martin. "If you will be good enough to get in, I will have the honor of conducting you to the Hermitage."

"That my carriage, sir?" cried Clement. "Why, I shall be taken for a travelling postman."

But a few days before, Mr. Clement B——, who now put on so many airs, was a simple clerk in a grocery warehouse, in Paris, and possessed the reputation of being a quiet, unpretending little fellow. What had brought about this sudden and radical transformation?

He had become, since the previous day, a rich man, and it may be well understood that the possessor of an income of twenty thousand francs a year, finds it difficult to retain the modest demeanor of a poor clerk. On the previous day, while dusting a lot of crockery under his charge, a letter arrived for him by post conveying to him the startling intelligence that one of his uncles, of whom he had often heard as an eccentric and very wealthy old man, but whom he had never seen, had just died at his residence in Burgundy, leaving his nephew, Clement, sole heir to his estate, to the exclusion of many other heirs.

The letter was from a notary in the Province, who desired him to leave Paris for Joigny, the town near which his uncle had resided, where he would be met by Mr. Martin, an old confidential servant of the deceased, and be conducted from the railroad to the "Hermitage" the estate of his uncle.

Almost driven out of his senses by such an unexpected stroke of fortune, Clement hastened to obey the notary's order, and on his arrival at Joigny joined Martin as we have seen.

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## Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

### TERMS of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00  
For 6 months, " 1 75  
**Term of Advertising.**  
One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00  
first insertion, " 1 00  
Each subsequent insertion, " 1 00  
Over one square equal to two, over two as  
three, &c. A liberal discount made on  
advertisements continued for three, six,  
or 12 months.  
Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00  
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

**Dr. M. P. CLEWIDER**, with  
BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is  
our authorized Agent, to contract, receive  
and receipt for subscription and advertising  
to the Republican.

**BLANK LAND DEEDS and  
DEEDS OF TRUST**, neatly and correctly  
printed, for sale by the entire  
or single copy, at this office. Also  
every description of Blanks for Jus-  
tices of the Peace.

**Dr. J. P. Armstrong** of Selma, is author-  
ized to contract, receive and receipt for sub-  
scription and advertising for this paper.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Turn-  
ip Seed, of last year's growth have been left  
at this office for sale—papers very large—  
price ten cents.

**About this time last year**, in con-  
sequence of the scarcity of money, we  
proposed to our patrons that we would  
take various articles of produce at the  
market price for subscriptions due and  
in advance. But it turned out that the  
crops failed and produce was about as  
scarce as money; consequently we have  
not collected during the last year ten  
per cent. of the subscription due; but  
we have waited patiently until the present  
time. Now we renew the same propo-  
sition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow,  
beeswax, &c., and as crops are abun-  
dant, we know that those who desire to  
pay can pay, and if they do not, we can  
come to no other conclusion than that  
they never intend to do so; and will be  
compelled to discontinue their papers  
and collect the amount due the best  
way we can. We know this proposition  
is not unreasonable, and hope it will not  
be unbecoming in a single instance, with-  
out some satisfactory reason given.

**DROGOOL & CO.'s RED DIARRHEA REMEDY**—Of all compounds ever offered to the public for Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Bowel complaints of children, nothing equals the above Remedy. It is exceedingly pleasant, refreshing and cooling to the system, is not a syrup, nor is it alcoholic, contains no kina, cathartics, salts, &c., and acts like a charm upon old and young. Wherever used, it merits and receives encomiums of the highest order. No family should be without the Red Diarrhea Remedy.

**Special attention is invited to the card of ASNER WILLIAMS, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant of Selma, Ala. Mr. Williams is already well known to many planters in this section, for whom he has transacted more or less business for the last ten or twelve years, as a competent, experienced and reliable business man. We heartily commend him to the confidence and patronage of those who may have cotton, flour, &c. they may wish to have sold.**

**Persons indebted to the firm of Pinson & Bro. formerly of Alexandria, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of H. L. Stevenson, who may generally be found at Stevenson & Pinson's store.**

### Seed Wheat.

We have an opportunity to procure for any of our friends who may desire, a superior quality of Early White Spring Wheat, delivered in sack at a Deposit in Sweet-water valley, E. Tenn. and Express freight paid to Rome, at \$2 per bushel. We sowed last year 24 acres of this kind of wheat, which produced more than double the ordinary kind. A specimen of this wheat has been seen and admired by many at our office.

Those who want the wheat must apply immediately, as we are requested to forward the money by Express, by the 1st of September. Each man's wheat will be shipped separately to himself, to care of any one in Rome he may designate.

**If you want a really nice and fine article of Chewing Tobacco, and at a very moderate price, call on Mr. J. M. Carroll, west side of the public square.**

If Alabama was regularly "recon-  
structed" there would be a general election in the State on to-morrow. Tax Collectors & Tax Assessors are amongst the officers that would have been chosen on that day. Under the laws of the State, however, these particular officers would not enter upon their duties until the first of January, 1868. Their offices, therefore, are not necessarily vacant now by expiration.

*Montgomery Advertiser.*

## LATEST NEWS.

### FROM LONDON.

August 3.—Dispatches received to-  
day from Athens bring the intelligence  
that the Greek Government has an-  
nounced its determination of declaring  
war against the Sublime Porte on the  
first of September, should the hostilities  
against the Christians, in the Island of  
Candia, not be ended before that time.  
Great military preparations are being  
made for such a contingency, and orders  
have been issued calling out the entire  
reserve force of the Kingdom.

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

August 3.—The steamer Galveston  
arrived from Brazos to-day, and brings  
the following:

Juarez had issued a grandlibet on the 15th of July, in which he says: "Good men of Mexico, you have  
been fighting alone without the assist-  
ance of any one to preserve liberty, and  
that he himself had not compromised  
the independent sovereignty of the Re-  
public."

An election for President will be or-  
dered immediately.

The press favors general amnesty.  
The country is to be divided into six  
military districts.

Losado's forces refuse to reorganize.  
Castillo and Aguirre are sentenced to  
be shot.

Mundez was discovered, but cut  
through the guards and escaped.

### FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA.

August 6.—Gen. Pope orders discon-  
tinuance, and forbids further proceed-  
ings in cases against soldiers for acts  
committed in accordance with military  
orders.

### FROM LOUISVILLE.

Helm's majority reached 40,000.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's formal intimation to  
Stanton that his resignation would be  
acceptable excites political circles. His  
voluntary vacation of the office is not re-  
garded as probable. The President's  
note was in effect that considerations of  
public policy would render his resigna-  
tion acceptable.

### FROM NEW YORK.

August 6.—Vessels arriving report a  
tremendous hurricane on the Atlantic  
which lasted for several hours. Several  
vessels were more or less injured, and  
pieces of wrecks were picked up by vari-  
ous ships.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—**The Presi-  
dent has directed his subordinates to  
hold no communication with Stanton as  
Secretary of War.

Surratt's Jury still disagree, and  
stands it asserted, 10 to 2 for acquital.

Considerable interest is attaching to  
the Military Commission's recommenda-  
tion of Mrs. Surratt's commutation. The  
fact cannot be denied that the Presi-  
dent never saw it. He reiterates his  
previous assertions to that effect. The  
President also says the documents were  
not arranged when presented to him, as  
now, and were in loose sheets.

The summary is by the Atlantic Cal-  
endar.

The Prussian Government has insti-  
tuted enquiries whether Juarez has  
treated his Minister Baron von Magnus,  
in accordance with the laws of nations.

The Convention at Stuttgart recom-  
mend Saxe-horn Germany to join the  
Northern Confederation.

**New York, Aug. 8.—Stocks heavy,  
Gold, 40 3 8. Cotton, 28 4.**

Washington, Aug. 7.—In connection  
with Stanton's official refusal to resign,  
it is stated that he will not be allowed  
to participate in the Cabinet councils.

**THE "LOSING OF PRISONERS" RE-  
VIVED**—Captain Shaff is the U. S. of-  
ficer in command of Mount Vernon Hos-  
pital, and Col. F. B. Shepherd is a well-  
known citizen, living on his plantation  
in the immediate neighborhood of the  
arsenal. It appears that some difficulty  
had arisen between the two gentlemen,  
which led to a challenge from Colonel  
Shepherd. Captain Shaff responded to  
the challenge by sending a file of sol-  
diers to arrest the challenger and bring  
him to the arsenal. When Col. Shep-  
herd arrived, a prisoner in the hands of  
the guard, Shaff began to insult and  
threaten him: "I am an unarmed pris-  
oner," said Shepherd, "shoot me if you  
choose." Whereupon Capt. Shaff raised  
a pistol and deliberately shot his pris-  
oner, the ball taking effect in the neck.

**CITIZEN.** P. S. What has become of the board  
of Intendant and Councilmen, of this  
Town? The streets are growing no bet-  
ter very fast. Would it not be well for  
them to attend to the working of the  
streets, or throw up?

**THE UNION LEAGUE.**—Some two  
weeks ago, we said the "Union League"  
in this section was growing quite weak,  
and that it took two of them to make a  
shadow. Since that time we have had  
unmistakable evidence that such is the  
case, and that the order is on the decline.  
But five citizens of **Montgomery** have  
joined the order, and the effect upon  
them has certainly been serious. One  
of them became ashamed of the act, and  
left the place, another has gone deranged,  
two others are very sick, politically,  
they are dead, and the fifth one is  
getting quite weak in the knee.

Verily, the order is not on the decline  
in Cherokee alone, but is losing ground  
in other counties, in different parts  
of the State.—*Cherokee Advertiser.*

The late Democratic Congressman  
Dennison once in disgust told the Pres-  
ident that if he should appoint the  
twelve Apostles to office, there was only  
one of them the Senate would con-  
firm.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from  
Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all  
the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for  
the sake of suffering humanity, send free to  
all who need it, the recipe and directions for  
making the simple remedy by which he was  
cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the  
advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing  
in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,  
42 Cedar Street, New York.

at the corners with their thumbs in their  
mouths and whispering to each other  
with bated breath. Alabamians, be  
bold come and save the State! If you  
allow the Radical party to get control of  
the Convention, you might as well pre-  
pare to kiss the toe of some Brownlow.

### The Case of Hamlin.

One Hamlin an ex-soldier indicted  
for obtaining money under false pretenses,  
was tried during the term of the city  
court just closed, found guilty, and sen-  
tenced to the penitentiary for three and  
a half years.

It will be remembered that by means  
of false representation and forged eviden-  
tial of responsibility, he succeeded in  
obtaining \$10,000 of Messrs. M. J. A.  
Keith & Co., almost a year ago; that  
he at once left the city; that the fraud  
was almost immediately discovered; and  
that he was pursued and captured, and  
the bulk of the money recovered from  
him.

He had a fair and impartial trial, and  
was defended by able counsel. His  
conviction was unavoidable. The sentence  
was less than he could have ex-  
pected.

Tuesday evening, however, the Sheriff  
received an order from the military  
authorities to turn him over to them,  
as he is now held under that order.

It is to be hoped that the object of  
this rather unexpected order is to push  
the investigation further with a view of  
securing the arrest of his accomplices.  
Perhaps the "important witness" of  
whose absence Hamlin complained during  
his trial, and whom he accused of  
being absent from prudential considera-  
tions, may have put Gen. Swaine on  
the track of others as guilty as Hamlin,  
and made a suspension of the sentence  
of the court appear necessary to the ends  
of justice. Perhaps Hamlin himself  
may have made, or promised to make,  
developments which he has threatened  
from time to time.

The fraud was a very bold one, and  
Hamlin is a daring operator; and in  
that affair he was backed up by sharp  
accomplices somewhere, all of whom, so  
far, have escaped, if not without suspi-  
cion, at least without annoyment or trou-  
ble of any sort so far as we know.

*Selma Messenger, 1st inst.*

### REV. JOHN WESLEY.

**What may be done by Industrial  
Habits**—John Wesley, the venerable  
founder of the Methodist denomina-  
tion is universally regarded as an extra-  
ordinary and highly distinguished  
character. Whatever may be thought  
of his peculiar sentiments, no one can  
deny him true apostolic zeal, in dis-  
charging what he considered his duty.

For upwards of fifty years, he travelled  
more than 8000 miles each year on an  
average, visiting his numerous societies  
and forty-seven annual Conferences.

For more than sixty years it was his  
constant practice to rise at 4 o'clock in  
the morning, and nearly the whole of

that period to preach at 5 o'clock in the  
morning. He generally preached 24  
times per week and occurs nearly four  
times per day. Notwithstanding all  
this, few men have written more vol-  
untarily than he. Divinity, both con-  
troversial and practical, history, philos-  
ophy, medicine and poetry, &c. were all  
at different times the subjects of his  
pen. Moreover, he found time for read-  
ing, correspondence, visiting the sick,  
and attending the details of his numer-  
ous society. Such prodigies of labor  
would have been impossible, had it not  
been for his inflexible temperance, and  
unexampled economy of time. Yet to  
suppose that he had no failings, would be  
erroneous. "To err is human." But, after viewing his sufferings, his lab-  
ors and success, with an unprejudiced  
eye, it is impossible to deny him the  
character of a great and worthy man.

He died 1791, aged 87 years and some  
months. In his life he preached nearly  
40,000 sermons, and travelled about  
10,000 miles.

It is reported that cholera has ap-  
peared at Greenwood, Miss., on the Yazoo  
river. Over thirty negroes have died,  
but no cases yet among the whites.

The centre of the United States has  
been definitely fixed. It is Columbus,  
Nebraska, 96 miles west of Omaha.

### Obituary.

**FLORA VIRGINIA**, infant daughter of  
F. C. and Salie Lester, was born Aug.  
11th, 1863, and departed this life, June  
1st, 1867, at Enterprise, Miss., aged 9  
months and 20 days.

### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to  
health in a few weeks by a very simple  
remedy, after having suffered for several years with  
a severe lung affection, and that dread disease  
Consumption—is anxious to make known to  
his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of  
the prescription used (free of charge,) with  
the directions for preparing and using the  
same, which they will find a sure cure for  
Consumption, ASTRUM, BROMSIC, COUCHS,  
COTUS, and all Throat and Lung Ailments.

The only object of the advertiser in sending  
the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and  
spread information which he conceives will  
be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will  
try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing,  
and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing  
the prescription, free, by return mail, will  
please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

### ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from  
Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all  
the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for  
the sake of suffering humanity, send free to  
all who need it, the recipe and directions for  
making the simple remedy by which he was  
cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the  
advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing  
in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,  
42 Cedar Street, New York.

### ASNER WILLIAMS, COTTON FACTOR

AND

### Commission Merchant.

*Selma, Ala.*

**THANKFUL** for the patronage  
hitherto extended him, **ANGUS** tenders his services to  
the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c.  
Will advance Baggings & Ropes to his patrons.  
A liberal share of patronage respectively  
will be employed if needed.

The course of study embraces all  
branches of instruction usually taught in  
Academies and High Schools.

### RATES of Tuition per Session of 20 weeks.

First Class, \$15 00
2nd " 20 00
3rd " 25 00
4th " 30 00
Music, Extra, 25 00
French " 12 00
Contingent Fund, 2 00

A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made  
in favor of those who will pay in advance or  
quarterly.

No pupils will be received for a less period  
than two months.

No deduction for absence, except in cases of  
sickness.

Parents and guardians may feel assured  
that the intellectual and moral improvement of  
the pupils will be faithfully sought.

Free access will be granted to the different  
Schools and Churches in the Town, as parents

### Radical Reign of Terror. Bloodiest Riot in the Annals of Tennessee.

Terrible Scene on the Square at Rogersville—Armed Brownlowites Break up a Conservative Meeting, and Fire on Etheridge—Five Hundred Men in Deadly Conflict—A White Man and Negro Killed—Seven Mortally Wounded, and from Twenty-five to Thirty More or Less Injured—The Conservative Champion Stands Firm.

[From the Nashville Dispatch, 26th.]

Again the soil of Tennessee has drunk deeply of the blood of its persecuted citizens. Again the myrmidons of Brownlow have brought death and desolation to its peaceful homes, and still they are permitted by this great government of ours to revel on in the carnival of blood which they have inaugurated throughout the State, and still the infamous militia is recognized as among the most fully constituted authorities. The corpse of the martyred Cody scarce grows cold, ere the tidings of a still more sanguinary conflict that that which placed Franklin in mourning, comes to us from East Tennessee.

On a branch of the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, leading from Rogersville Junction, is the little village of Rogersville. It is the capitol of Hawkins county, has about seven hundred inhabitants, and is distanced 64 miles from Knoxville, the home of Brownlow. Like many other places in Tennessee, it has its clique of Radical time-servers, who are as bitter and relentless in their hatred of everything Conservative, as Satan is in his hatred of everything good.

It had been announced through the newspapers that on Tuesday of this week, Emerson Etheridge, the Conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee, would address the people at that place, and when the announcement reached the village, the Radicals swore that he never should mount the stand to speak to a crowd there as long as trusty guns and men who would use them could be found. These threats of reprisal outraged, however, failed to move the great Conservative chief one jot, and he determined upon filling his appointment, come what may. Everybody anticipated trouble, and when the day arrived the people poured in from all quarters, armed with muskets, shot guns, revolvers and other weapons, the Radicals bent on riot and blood, and the Conservatives determined to defend themselves to the last if they should be assailed.

With one o'clock came Etheridge, and a mass of not less than five hundred, half of them colored, gathered about the court house on the Square, to listen to the speech. As he proceeded, his terrible denunciation and thorough exposition of Brownlow corruption fired the Radical heart to such a degree, that he had spoken but an hour when one of his sentences was picked up by Tom King, a notorious partie, who hooted back, "That's a d—d lie!" Not knowing who flung the cowardly epithet, which he scarce had uttered ere a whistling bullet cut the hair in dangerous proximity to the place where he was standing, as this shot was quickly followed by others in all parts of the assemblage. The crowd at once broke, the Radical's moving rapidly toward one side of the square, shouting and yelling like demons of the lower pit, and the Conservatives going in an opposite direction, both parties firing as they went. They soon drew up in position, and the work of death began in earnest, volley after volley of minnie balls, large and small shot, and the contents of numberless revolvers, being poured in rapid succession, every round carrying wounds and death into the ranks of the combatants until they began to waver, break into squads, and move from the square, keeping up a scattering fire as they slowly retreated.

Mr. Etheridge, holding in his hands a revolver, stood firm throughout, never moving an inch from the position he had at first taken. The battle lasted about twenty minutes, by which time the Square was cleared, and only random shots were being fired in other portions of the village. The first man to fall was a white Conservative, a bullet crashing through his brain and killing him instantly. A Radical negro was the next, a ball entering his side and passing nearly through him. He died in a few minutes after he fell. Seven other persons were mortally wounded while twenty-five or thirty received wounds more or less serious. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remained until other means could be provided for their care. It is said the Radicals suffered most, but we have learned nothing reliable in regard to their loss.

As soon as the firing ceased, Mr. Etheridge left the court house, and proceeded to his hotel. He left town by the night train for Snedeville, to fill an appointment there. Trouble is anticipated in other portions of East Tennessee, as in many places the Brownlowites have sworn that Mr. Etheridge shall not speak, but he will not for a moment shrink from the duty before him. He will neither be intimidated by their threats nor driven away by their bullets. No such measures of Brownlow despotism can put down free speech in Tennessee, though backed by all the ragged militia in his despotic service.

There were rumors yesterday of more trouble at Rogersville, but we could gather no reliable information to that effect.

A telegram from Nashville on the 26th, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says:

Additional particulars from Rogersville render it quite certain that the Radicals commenced the firing. The parties engaged were nearly all Unionists. The killed and wounded Conservatives were ex-Federal soldiers. After the death of Ross, a couple of Federal officers, named Wolf and Thurman, excited by the death of their friend, rallied the Conservatives, and going at their head, charged the hill where the colored Loyal Leaguers were arrayed for battle, driving them in confusion.

Affairs are worse in East Tennessee than in any other portion of the State.

The feelings between the whites and blacks is getting worse every day. Here in Nashville, all sorts of precautionary measures are being adopted to prevent collisions preceding and on election day. The Radical and Conservative Central Committees propose co-operation, looking to having the town patrolled by Federal troops, and to have the service of both the police and military dispensed with.

A TRAP.—The Mobile *Tribune* has the following inimitable review of the situation. As to the trap part we assure our friend, late of the Merrimac, now Corporal by the grace of Horace Greeley, that we failed to bite:

The telegraphic dispatches published in the city papers yesterday were replete with important news. Here is an item that has quite a dash of devilment in it:

General Grant approves a suggestion from Gen. Pope, that Confederates who oppose Congressional reconstruction acts violate the terms of their parole.

We are afraid of that thing. We confess it candidly. Is it a trap for editors? It is, "my hearts, yare, yare; take in the top-sail; tend the master's whistle."

Mr. Mailed Hodgson, bite off the point of thy keen, vigorous pen, and drink dove's milk; Herr, of the *Livingston Journal*, and you who steer the craft called the *Selma Messenger*, if you have paroled about you, read them carefully, and then put 'em upon your troubled columns. Wright and Randal, gallant knights of Augusta, place your spears in the rack, or with their polished points tickle playfully the abdomen of old Joe Brown; thou who dwellest over the way, Patriarchal Apollo, whether or not a parole encumbers thy breeches pocket, let thy bow be unstrung and thy arrows returned to their quiver; and thou General (or Corporal) by the grace of H. R. G. Greeley, stop thy diabolical nonsense—for all of you there is a trap set.

Mr. Cato, the elder, said that "wise men learned more from fools, than fools from wise men."

### JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY, ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.

Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal,  
Rev. R. J. C. HALL, Assistant.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 29th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose.

Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical.

The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy and refined community.

The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.

Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this Institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support.

For further particulars address the principal, or

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

By the Governor of Alabama,

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA.

WHEREAS, information has reached this Department, that an atrocious murder was recently committed in Cleburne county upon the body of Michael Pessell; and

Whereas, it is formally charged, that the said murder was perpetrated by JOSEPH MARKS; and it appearing that the said Marks has fled from justice, and is still running at large;

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating the outraged law, and having the murderer brought to condign punishment, I, R. M. PATTON, Governor of the State of Alabama, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of

Three Hundred Dollars

to any person who may arrest the said Joseph Marks, and deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of Cleburne county.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Montgomery, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

R. M. PATTON.

By the Governor,

MICAH TAEL,

Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Joseph Marks is low in stature, stout and heavily built, weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds; he is about twenty-five years of age; he has blue eyes, light hair, which was quite long when he fled; his complexion is fair. He is slow spoken. The second toe on the left foot has been cut, so that it hangs down. The first and third toes on the same foot, incline towards each other, and nearly if not quite touch.

DR. C. C. PORTER,

Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will be in

Jacksonville

On the first week

in every month—

Room, the same

formerly occupied by him on the

north-west corner

of the Public Square.

Feb. 28, 1867.

Dr. C. C. PORTER.

Will be in

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On the first week

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Room, the same

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north-west corner

# ROME STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS, ROME, Ga.

NOELLES & MITCHELL,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Horizontal, Vertical and Portable  
STEAM ENGINES,  
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power  
Locomotive, Pipe, Tubular & Cylinder  
BOILERS,  
Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks,  
BLAST PIPES,  
COTTON PRESSES,  
SUGAR MILLS, &c.  
MACHINERY FOR  
Rolling Mills,  
Blast Furnaces,  
Railroads,  
Saw & Grist-mills, &c  
GISTINGS

Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight  
Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive  
and Car Axles;

**Mining Machinery**  
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines;  
Bridge-castings and Bolts;  
All kinds of Machinery and  
BRASS CASTINGS.

We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAIL-ROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.

Prices will be as low or lower than the same can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.

Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

**NOELLES & MITCHELL**  
Jas. NOELLES, Jr., Thos. P. MITCHELL, Cash.  
John W. NOELLES, Master Mechanic and Draughtsman  
Wm. NOELLES, George NOELLES,  
SAMUEL NOELLES, Superintendent.

July 1, 1866.

**Something New, Useful and  
Saleable!**  
Hawkhurst's Soluble Blue and  
Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANNA," for Family Use, "NATIONAL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH POLISH," "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID," "INDIAN PAIN ANNIHILATOR," "Good Samaritan's Liniment," "Silver Solution," &c. &c.

**FAMILY RIGHTS FOR SALE**  
1000 Agents Wanted. Male  
and Female.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town to take entire control, for his neighborhood, of several of the best, most saleable and profitable articles of every day life ever presented to the public. Profits large—satisfaction guaranteed. The right man or woman can make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. Enclose stamp for full description and illustrated catalogue. Samples sent free. Exclusive control of territory given. Address,

New York Manufacturing,  
37 Park Row, New York.

**ATTENTION:**  
Notice to Debtors.

All persons indebted to the firm of Stevenson & Pinson, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and make payment.

We sold you Goods at cash prices on short time, for your accommodation, and you ought to see to it, that we are not disappointed, and our business impeded by your long neglect and delay. We need money and must have it; and know of no other or better way to obtain it, than from those who owe us. STEVENSON & PINSON,  
Jacksonville, July 6, 1867.

**Blacksmithing.**

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description, in the neatest and most durable manner, and at prices as far below as any other workmen. Their shop is near the Stage Stable on the west side of Main street, south of the public square. One of us formerly worked with Mr. A. Adams, to whom he refers for information relative to his ability to do good and faithful work.

Terms cash, or Produce at market price.  
STEPHEN L. McFARLANE,  
STEPHEN L. BURE,  
Jacksonville, June 29, 1867.

**WILLIAM B. MARTIN,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

He is returned and re-opened his office at No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. He will practice in Calhoun, the adjoining Counties, the District Court of the United States at Huntsville and the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Any business confined to his care will be promptly and vigilantly attended to.

Feb. 9, 1867.

**PHOTOGRAPHS,  
AMBROTYPEs, &c.**

E. GOODE, Artist.  
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)

Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood's Store, June 16, 1866.

**Cheap but Valuable Land**

480 ACRES of Land, lying on Little Wauney Creek, 12 miles west of Jacksonville, and one half mile from the Jacksonville and Gadsden Rail road, is now offered for sale by the owners, who wish to remove to Louisiana, at little more than government price.

The land lies well, is well timbered,

has on it fine springs, a large portion good soil, and 40 acres believed to contain a very valuable slate quarry. It will be sold all together, or in subdivision of 40 or 20 acres. For further particulars, enquire at this office.

May 18, 1867.

**Sewing Machine for Sale.**

A first-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, but little worn and in good order, for said, very low price.

Enquire at this office.

Feb. 16, 1867.

**Empire Shuttle Sewing  
Machines**  
ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS  
For Family and Manufacturing Pur-  
poses.

Agents wanted. Address,

EMPIRE S. M. CO.

616 Broadway, New York.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!

The Home Comfort!

H. G. NOBLE.

DEALER IN

Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

It has the pleasure of informing the public that the above named COOKING STOVES, which is rapidly coming into use, and can be seen at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin streets. Having the advantage of twenty-five years' experience in the business, he can safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as being superior to any other ever offered in this market. It is more convenient, durable and economical, and therefore the most desirable. Call and see for yourself.

H. G. NOBLE.

127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

**W. C. LAND,**

Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing

business above McHelen's store, west

side of the public square. A good lot

of materials on hand, and work done with

despatch and at low rates to suit the times.

Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

**House and Lot to Rent.**

A house containing four large rooms

and two entries, suitable for a boarding

house, with kitchen, smoke house, and a

good garden, with choice fruit trees, and

well watered, will be rented on good

terms. For particulars, enquire at this

office.

April 20, 1868.

**BROWN & PERKINS.**

Pianos for the People

420 Broadway, N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public

and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos

in the following styles:

STYLE A. 7 octave Front large round

corners, plain case, either octagon or

carved legs, straight bottom, lead moulding

on plinth.....\$150

STYLE B. 7 octave, same as style A,

with serpentine moulding on plinth,

carved legs and lyre.....\$186

STYLE C. 7 octave. Front corners large

round, serpentine bottom, mouldings

as on style A, carved lyre and

desk, fancy carved legs.....\$200

STYLE D. 7 octave. Four large round

corners, finished back, mouldings on

rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, arched

lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit

legs.....\$250

The above styles are all finished in elegant

Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame,

French action, harp pedal, bevelled top, ivory

keys and front, and exceed in overstrung

bass, nearly all the 7½ Octave Pianos now

manufactured. They are made of the best

materials, and for finish, durability, purity

and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody

all the essential changes in exterior finish of

cases which are by many manufacturers run

up to 15 and 20 pavers.

We invite the attention of the public, of

dealers and the profession, to a critical exami-

nation of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant

upon costly factories and expensive ware-

rooms in the city, we are enabled to offer these

Pianos at prices which defy competition, and

invite all to call and examine them before

purchase elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are re-

quested, we are prepared to furnish, instead of

presenting a display of professional names,

we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judgment as to the real

merits of our instruments as to the durability,

touch, sweetness, and power of tone, standing

in time, &c., based on actual experience,

being of far more value than the mere good

opinion of the Artist, however capable, who

merely tries them in a workshop, instruments

in perfect order, and which have just re-

ceived the workman's last finishing touches.

Our motto is,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,

No. 420 Broadway, N. Y.

M. J. TURNER, G. L. TURNER,

**Attorneys at Law**

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Cal-

houn, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne,

Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair and DeKalb, in

the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Divi-

sions of Alabama.

NEW WOOL FACTORY,

At McKinley's old stand on

Choccolocco Creek, 7½ miles be-

low Oxford and 2½ above Mon-

ford, this splendid Machinery

has been supplied with a view

to suit the wants of the Southern people, being

equipped entirely with a superior quality of

ENGLISH CARDS. It cannot fail to

give satisfaction when the wool is prop-

erly prepared. Wool will be received from the

Debtors at Milledgeville and returned, free of charge.

Our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine

our machinery.

McKIBBON & BROTHER,

June 22, 1867.—3m.

CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.

To Editors and Publishers.

LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, Esq., PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 19, 1867.

J. S. THRASHER, Esq.:

# Jacksonville

# Republican.

VOL. 31.

## Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

From the Chronicle and Sentinel.

Notes on the Situation, No. VII.

BY B. H. MILL.

The late civil war did not end by a formal treaty of peace. The United States, though recognizing by all the departments of their Federal Government, the Confederate States as a beligerent party, would not recognize the right of making a treaty by their enemy lest a sort of separation or independence should be implied.

We must therefore, look to the grounds of difference which brought on the conflict; to the declaration by the United States of the purposes of the war as made at the beginning and during the progress of the war, and to the conditions or stipulations of the surrender, for the terms of peace, and the consequent rights of the victor and the obligations of the vanquished. For we must admit that the doctrines of the issue, as insisted upon by the United States, and the purposes and demands of the United States in making and carrying on the war, and the terms of surrender, and, therefore, make the law of the peace for both parties—being thus demanded by the one party and conceded by the other.

The Southern States insisted:

1. That the Federal Constitution was a compact, to which the States were parties as separate and independent States, and therefore, were parties with the right, by virtue of their separate sovereignty, of withdrawal from the compact when, in the judgment of the State withdrawing, her interest or safety required withdrawal.

2. That the administration of the common government by a sectional party—sectional because organized on principles of avowed hostility to a right of property held by the citizens of the southern States and recognized in the constitution—would endanger the interest and safety of such States; and therefore justified the exercise of the right claimed to withdraw.

Many in the South believed this right to withdraw would be conceded by the party then coming into power in the United States, and that, therefore, the secession would be peaceful. They were encouraged to believe this, because this doctrine, though now and for years advocated at the South, did really originate in New England, and first came as a threat from that quarter of the Union; because also, many of the prominent organs and leaders of the new party did concede the right, and some declared that the Southern States chose to exercise it, they should do so in peace.

But this impression proved to be a very fatal mistake; and it is very certain that the United States, and every department of their government, in the beginning and throughout the duration of the struggle, and until after the final surrender, did deny in every official form, both the right of withdrawal, the validity of the attempt to withdraw, as well as the sufficiency of the case made to justify the attempt.

Thus the right of a State to withdraw from the Union became the great leading question of difference between the parties to the conflict, as made by all the official records, and was the main question to be decided by the conflict. The South insisted the Union was dissolved; the North denied it; they joined in battle to decide the question. \*

In Mr. Lincoln's first inaugural address we find the following language:

"It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolutions and ordinances to that effect are legally void." \* \* \* "I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States."

Here, two things are plainly asserted by the Executive power of the United States: 1. That the Union is not and cannot be broken by the separate States; and 2. That this doctrine shall be maintained.

In July, 1861, the Congress of the U. S. with almost entire unanimity, resolved.

"That this war is not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

Now, let us analyze this resolution & we find that it asserts three very distinct propositions:

1. It declares what is not the purpose of the war: It is not in a spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation.

2. It declares what is the purpose of the war: "To defend and maintain the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, & rights of the several States unimpaired.

3. It declares when the war shall cease: "As soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

Ten days afterward the Congress again declared, on motion of a New England Radical, their "first" determination to maintain the supremacy of the government, and the integrity of the Union of all these United States." And with the single exception of Mr. Breckinridge, this resolution was unanimous in the Senate.

Quotations of like character could be multiplied until there should be no end of the books that should be written, but these which I have made are so clear, so explicit, so official, and make the single purpose of the war on the part of the United States so distinct that I could not make it more explicit by a thousand additional proofs. That single purpose, at this time, was to defeat the validity of secession and preserve the Union of all the States.

Now, I have conceded, and here repeat, that either party, during the struggle, may increase his demands, or enlarge his purposes in waging the war; and these additional demands or purposes being proclaimed and made known to the other party before the surrender, while "his men and arms remain," may be claimed as one of the things decided by the war, and as being part of the law of peace. It is a noticeable fact, also, that although Mr. Lincoln included the acceptance of emancipation as part of the terms at the conference in Hampton Roads, yet neither he nor Gen. Grant, nor any other power, alluded to this as a part of the terms during the negotiations for, nor at the time of the acceptance of the surrender. The only conditions of the surrender were to submit to the laws, and not take up arms again against the United States.

What then, did the war decide, and what, by that decision, is the law of peace? Here it is, and here it is all;

Secession is void; the Constitution is maintained; the Union is preserved, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, with the single exception of the abolition of slavery through the consent of the original slave States.

And when our people, after the surrender, took an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the Union of the States therunder, they were to support the above decision, and nothing more.

The meeting of the Convention in these States, to conform their Constitutions and laws to the change brought by the abolition of slavery, was proper, and a result of the agreement to emancipate.

The appointment of provisional civil officers by the President to enable these conventions to be called and to act, was proper machinery to accomplish the end.

Further than this no reconstruction was ever needed or was legal or proper.

But for the abolition of slavery the States would have been restored to their old Constitutions and government, as they existed at the time of secession.

Every proposition in these Military Bills has been originated since the war; not one of them was demanded during the war, or was made a condition of the surrender. There is not a respectable publicist or law writer, ancient or modern, heathen or Christian, which can be quoted to sustain them.

I repeat, the only demand made by the United States in the beginning was that the people of the Confederate States should "lay down their arms, return to their homes and obey the laws," because thereby the United States sought to accomplish the only purpose of the war, to wit: The defeat of secession and the preservation of the Union.

The question is, did the U. S. during the war and before the surrender, make other demands or avow additional purposes and make them known to the Confederates?

I have been unable to find any other and believe no other man is able to find any other, legitimate or official demands or declared purposes.

I find many individual threats, and I find also acts of confiscation, suspension of habeas corpus, and such like acts,

but then they are declared to be, what indeed their very natures make them,

war measures—to end with the war, &

to make no part of the terms or law of peace.

They were adopted as means to

accomplish the one great original purpose,

to force us to lay down our arms,

and thus preserve the Union. Mr. Lincoln did promise a liberal exercise of

the pardoning power, from which it may be claimed to imply that he would except some from the amnesty, but he could only except them for a legal trial,

and I suppose even Mr. Lincoln did not

decide that the result of the war did

not result in a fair trial, unless

of some one who made war on the U. S. before the secession of his State.

For though the result of the war did

decide that secession was void, yet, as

is the essence of crime, it did

not and could not decide, that one who

honestly believed that secession was le-

gal, was bound to know it was void be-

fore decision made it so. And though

people often say they do not be-

lieve the newspapers, yet nearly all they

talk about, and the most they know

about anything, they learn from the

newspapers. Isn't it so? Then take the

newspapers.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUG. 17, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1585.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

From the Chronicle and Sentinel.

Notes on the Situation, No. VII.

BY B. H. MILL.

The late civil war did not end by a formal treaty of peace. The United States, though recognizing by all the departments of their Federal Government, the Confederate States as a beligerent party, would not recognize the right of making a treaty by their enemy lest a sort of separation or independence should be implied.

We must therefore, look to the grounds of difference which brought on the conflict; to the declaration by the United States of the purposes of the war as made at the beginning and during the progress of the war, and to the conditions or stipulations of the surrender, for the terms of peace, and the consequent rights of the victor and the obligations of the vanquished. For we must admit that the doctrines of the issue, as insisted upon by the United States, and the purposes and demands of the United States in making and carrying on the war, and the terms of surrender, and, therefore, make the law of the peace for both parties—being thus demanded by the one party and conceded by the other.

The Southern States insisted:

1. That the Federal Constitution was a compact, to which the States were parties as separate and independent States, and therefore, were parties with the right, by virtue of their separate sovereignty, of withdrawal from the compact when, in the judgment of the State withdrawing, her interest or safety required withdrawal.

2. That the administration of the common government by a sectional party—sectional because organized on principles of avowed hostility to a right of property held by the citizens of the southern States and recognized in the constitution—would endanger the interest and safety of such States; and therefore justified the exercise of the right claimed to withdraw.

Many in the South believed this right to withdraw would be conceded by the party then coming into power in the United States, and that, therefore, the secession would be peaceful. They were encouraged to believe this, because this doctrine, though now and for years advocated at the South, did really originate in New England, and first came as a threat from that quarter of the Union; because also, many of the prominent organs and leaders of the new party did concede the right, and some declared that the Southern States chose to exercise it, they should do so in peace.

But this impression proved to be a very fatal mistake; and it is very certain that the United States, and every department of their government, in the beginning and throughout the duration of the struggle, and until after the final surrender, did deny in every official form, both the right of withdrawal, the validity of the attempt to withdraw, as well as the sufficiency of the case made to justify the attempt.

Thus the right of a State to withdraw from the Union became the great leading question of difference between the parties to the conflict, as made by all the official records, and was the main question to be decided by the conflict. The South insisted the Union was dissolved; the North denied it; they joined in battle to decide the question. \*

In Mr. Lincoln's first inaugural address we find the following language:

"It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolutions and ordinances to that effect are legally void." \* \* \* "I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States."

Here, two things are plainly asserted by the Executive power of the United States: 1. That the Union is not and cannot be broken by the separate States; and 2. That this doctrine shall be maintained.

In July, 1861, the Congress of the U. S. with almost entire unanimity, resolved.

"That this war is not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

the result establishes that secession is and was and must remain void; yet he who honestly believed, at the time, that secession was either a Constitutional or revolutionary right, or that his allegiance was due to his State when secession was asserted, or who believed the creation of a State was a crime, could not become a criminal by acting on his honest belief. But if a man, before the secession of his State, made war on the United States by seizing her forts, or otherwise; or, if while holding an office under an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he used the functions of that very office, by overt acts, to destroy the Union, such a man was a traitor and might, with some show of reason, have been excepted from the amnesty and reserved for trial. I think, however, true wisdom and a peaceful future required entire amnesty for all the past, and careful abstention from all oppressive acts in all the future.

During the war, Mr. Lincoln, as President of the United States, issued his proclamation, emancipating slaves in certain States and parts of States. But this, itself, was declared to be a war measure only. Afterwards the Congress had proposed to the States an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery everywhere. But the States had not ratified it. It was therefore, only a proposition, undetermined at the time of the surrender. After the surrender the slave States accepted and ratified this proposed amendment, and thus by the act of the slave States after the surrender, this amendment became a portion of the Constitution. Therefore, the abolition of slavery may, in fact, though not in legal strictness, be counted as one of the things decided by the war and as being part of the law of peace. It is a noticeable fact, also, that although Mr. Lincoln included the acceptance of emancipation as part of the terms at the conference in Hampton Roads, yet neither he nor Gen. Grant, nor any other power, alluded to this as a part of the terms during the negotiations for, nor at the time of the acceptance of the surrender. The only conditions of the surrender were to submit to the laws, and not take up arms again against the United States.

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## Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

### Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00  
For 6 months, " " 1 75  
**Terms of Advertising.**  
One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, " 1 00  
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.

Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00  
Outlays charged at advertising rates.

**D. M. FULENWIDER**, with BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

**BLANK LAND DEEDS and DEEDS OF TRUST**, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.

**J. P. ARMSTRONG** of Selma, is authorized to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for this paper.

### Turnip Seed.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth have been left at this office for sale—papers very large—price ten cents.

About this time last year, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we proposed to our patrons that we would take various articles of produce at the market price for subscriptions due and in advance. But it turned out that the crops failed and produce was about as scarce as money; consequently we have not collected during the last year ten per cent. of the subscription due; but we have waited patiently until the present time. Now we renew the same proposition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow, beeswax, &c., and as crops are abundant, we know that those who desire to pay can pay, and if they do not, we can come to no other conclusion than that they never intend to do so; and will be compelled to discontinue their papers and collect the amount due the best way we can. We know this proposition is not unreasonable, and hope it will not be unbecoming in a single instance, without some satisfactory reason given.

**An Apprentice** to learn the Printing Business, will be taken at this Office if application is made soon. One between the ages of 14 & 17 would be preferred.

**Rev. A. T. SPALDING**, of Mobile, will preach in the Baptist Church of this place, next Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., D. N.

The first open coil of cotton was brought to our office yesterday morning, by Mr. B. Denton. It was raised on the place of Col. T. R. Williams, near Town.

**New Sewing Machine.**—We examined the other day a new Sewing Machine, manufactured by Bliss & McClellan, of Louisville, Ky. This is called the "Common Sense Family Sewing Machine," & comes nearer being what the name indicates, than any of the machines we have ever examined, by its simplicity of construction, its durability, and freedom from complication and liability to get out of order, and if it should, can easily be understood in all its parts, and repaired or put in order by any lady using it. It works smoothly, neatly and rapidly, and is warranted by the manufacturers to perform good work for three years. It is cheap and we have little doubt but it will be found more useful and valuable than many descriptions of machines which cost more than three times its price.

Mr. J. M. Forges, of Oxford, is agent for the sale of these machines in this State, and will take the names of persons who may desire them, and deliver the machines at any specified time. Mr. F. will pass through the country; and exhibit a model machine, and in his absence, a note addressed to him at Oxford will be attended to.

**Yeon Shot Guss**—Should not be permitted to rust, your dogs should not bite your neighbor, your low grounds should be well drained, your cribs should never become empty, you should rise before breakfast, work all day, and if you wish your sick wife to meet you with graceful curls, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, carry home with you a bottle of English Facial Binters.

### seed Wheat.

We have an opportunity to procure for any of our friends who may desire, a superior quality of Early White Spring Wheat, delivered in sack at a Depot in Sweet-water valley, E. Tenn. and Express freight paid to Rome, at \$2 per bushel. We sowed last year 21 acres of this kind of wheat, which produced more than double the ordinary kind.

A specimen of this wheat has been seen and admired by many at our office. Those who want the wheat must apply immediately, as we are requested to forward the money by Express, by the 1st of September. Each man's wheat will be shipped separately to himself, to care of any one in Rome he may designate.

The income from the tax on dogs in Indiana this year, will amount

to nearly \$160,000. This is applied to reimbursing sheep owners for sheep killed by dogs, and the surplus is devoted to the school fund.

There is one good wife in the country; let every married man think that he hath her.

### LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—It is stated the jury now stand 11 to 1 for acquittal.

Revenue receipts to-day \$543,000.

The statement that executive busin-ss

with the War Department is now done

through Adjutant General Townsend is untrue.

The President attended the Schutzen

feast this afternoon.

No movements whatever have yet

been made regarding Stanton's official

functions.

DETROIT, August 8.—In the Constitutional Convict the liquor prohibition was carried by a vote of forty-four to thirty-two.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.—Gen. Schofield to-day issued an order that after the 20th alt the destitute in the State be turned over by the military authorities to the Overseers of the poor in their respective counties and cities. The Freedmen's Bureau rations will no longer be issued.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I thank you for your manly announcement in this morning's Herald, in the article headed "The New Crisis." Your views in that article are so wholesome that I cannot leave the city this morning, being transiently here, without expressing my gratitude. I assure you sir, that the present attempt of party leaders to seize political power by making the Southern States negro States is most alarming, and the people of the North must not allow its success, if they value their own freedom, and, apparently, if the people stop to think they will spurn such an attempt with indignation. Nothing but false issues can possibly allow such a ruinous project to succeed, to cheat the people. The advocates of this nefarious scheme will keep before them the idea of martyrdom, and all that sort of things, but the true issue should be ever present to our minds, and martyrs rewarded at less expense than the overthrow of our institutions.

Now, sir, I have done my humble part in the late war for the Union. Two of my sons have fallen under the Union flag, and my part has been in contributions and not in the reception of a penny's profit during the strife, but never have I wished anything but a restoration of the Union; for this, and this alone, I have sacrificed, and not for the elevation of the negro, nor the disfranchisement of the people of the Southern States. If the people of the Southern States be restored to the Union, then the old Copperhead cry that the Union could not be restored by arms is verified.

The idea that the South must be Africanized before its States are allowed to rejoin, is an admission that the war has been a wicked failure, and has been waged for the destruction of the Republic. It is not a debatable question. We did not send our sons to die for the elevation of negro States in the South. I appeal to the great mass in the North, who generously poured out their blood and treasure in the conflict, if this was their object. Mr. Editor, you have hit a tender chord in your remarks this morning, and will, I know, awaken the sleeping sense of the people on this crisis. I have purchased a plantation in Alabama and contemplate removal there and am encouraging others in the North to follow me; but if that State is to be a negro State, farewell to my purchase. The reasons are obvious; fanatics may not see them, but men of common sense can. I thank you again from my heart.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.—A Turkish Admiral took a dispatch from a servant of Minister Morris, who laid the matter before the Turkish Government for redress. The Porte's reply has not yet

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NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—An American war steamer has been ordered to Crete. The Brayton accident has been exaggerated. Only three coaches were precipitated into the sea, and four persons killed outright.

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—The flood has burst the canal aqueduct and reservoir, flooding the northern part of the city—loss \$190,000.

FLORENCE, Aug. 10.—The cholera is raging at Palermo with considerable violence.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—A treaty of peace was concluded yesterday between Russia and Bokhara.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—In the French Senate on the 27th, Baron Dupin said

Prussia had formed a confederation in

Germany offensive to France. He did

not think, after the successes they had

gained Prussia would stop, but hoped

the large States would unite and limit

her empire.

Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a circular dispatch to the Papal Nunciatus at Catholic courts, stating that the attitude of the Italian Government is great-

ly at variance with the engagements

which have been made with the Pope. The dispatch also refers to preparations being made by the Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of the temporal sovereignty which properly belonged to him.

The Bill in the Italian Parliament passed by a vote of 204 to 58.

Arrived the steamer Weser, Captain Monteith.

The Paris Presse says Garibalde had issued orders to the chiefs of bands, and disturbances had already broken out in Venetia.

The steamer Rising Star arrived from Pinwall, on the 3d inst., with \$1,172,000 in specie. She is detained at the quarantine.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The cholera has broken out in Nicaragua. The transit route is unaffected as yet.

The Peruvian Congress has ordered a gold medal for Juarez, for his services in behalf of republicanism in America.

President Prado is appointed a minister to Mexico.

Chili is indignant at the declaration of a defensive war against Spain. They want an offensive war.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—In Galveston the number of deaths from fever for the week ending Saturday, the 19th, were 81. The interments for Saturday were an increase of 10 over the previous day. The troops thus far have been exempt. A messenger from Corpus Christi reports the fever bad there. It has also appeared in Houston. Six hundred colored troops en route from Brazos to New Orleans to be mustered out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There is no authority for the use of General Steadman's name in connexion with the War department. The Court claims and decides there no appeal from its decisions in cotton claims.

Grant's letter to Stanton concludes: "In notifying you of my acceptance I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War."

Stanton replying, concludes: "You will please accept my acknowledgement of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed."

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JOSEPH HODGSON, J. F. WHITFIELD, Editors.

The proprietors of the Mail take pleasure in announcing that they have materially reduced the Rates of Advertising and Subscription to-wit:

On and after the first day of June, 1867, rates of Subscription and Advertising will be as follows:

TERMS OF THE DAILY MAIL.

Twelve months \$10 00  
Six months 5 00  
Three months 2 00  
One month 1 00  
Two weeks 70  
One week 40  
Single copies 10

Newspapers and Dealers will be furnished at the rate of 60 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY MAIL.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

One copy, 1 year \$4 00  
One copy, 6 months 2 50  
Subscription, one year 40 00  
Subscription, one year 60 00

All subscriptions to the paper are discontinued so soon as the time expires for which payment has been made, unless renewed.

THE MAIL has a CIRCULATION in ALABAMA EXCEEDED by any other newspaper, and is rapidly on the increase. It is the official organ of the City of Montgomery, and, since the first day of January last, has been awarded the publication of the list of letters in accordance with the law, requiring this list to be published in the paper having the

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

In Politics, the Mail is a fearless and independent advocate of CONSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATIVE UNION PRINCIPLES.

The DAILY MAIL contains all the latest telegraphic and general intelligence, full proceedings of legislative bodies, &c., &c., while the WEEKLY MAIL, being one of the Largest Sheets in the South, is filled with reading matter only, embracing all the current news of the week.

Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Printing.

Money, in REGISTERED LETTERS, may be sent at our risk.

Feb. 16 1867. M. T. LEDBETTER.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

First-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing

Maching, but little worn and in good

order, for sale, very low.

Enclose at this Office.

Feb. 16 1867.

## THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the usual political, miscellaneous and local matter, to devote a column daily and a page weekly, to the promotion of the Agricultural, Stock Raising, Domestic and Sporting interests of Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions or correspondence on these topics. There being no other paper in the State giving special attention to this department, we trust the *Advertiser* will receive the co-operation and support of those interested.

The politics of the *Advertiser* are thorough, independent and conservative, dealing justly and fairly with all men, and holding itself above all factions and all parties, for the good of the State and country.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One copy, one month \$1 00

## THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Radicals, in their revolt against the government, have reversed all that is traditionally respectable and venerable in the history of the American people. Their acts of violation of every law, human & Divine, in their headlong rush to a single end, have become so monstrous as to be almost absurd—showing the narrow dividing line between the sublime and the ridiculous. Mr. Stanton has shown himself resolved not to be behind his party in the sacrifice of indecency. Indeed, we pronounce that he overtly did all in his refusal to resign his position at the President's request and his reason, for refusal. It amounts to this, that to serve his party, Mr. Stanton chooses to remain in a Cabinet only where he has been politely shown the door and told that his room was better in his company. A well bred dog knows how to go down stairs when the way is pointed out to him. Not so with Stanton.—He stays and he stays the cost of being not only a suspect, but an avowed spy in a ministerial cabinet. This may be very shrewd, very politic and useful to his party, and very Radical, but it is decidedly ungentlemanly.

*Mobile Advertiser.*

## Brownlow's Physiognomy.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says, a gentleman of that city has been exhibiting a photograph of "Parson Brownlow," with the following result:

In every case the judgement was unerringly true. One said: "It is the face of an unmitigated scoundrel." Another thought "the mouth serpentine, but resolute in expression." A Radical doctor had seldom seen "so bad a face." A radical physiognomist was of opinion that the mouth and eyes, as well as the shape of the head, indicated "a mean, turbulent and unforgiving man." A Radical official said "a fellow with such a flat, receding forehead, coarse over lip, and big ears, is on your for a state prison." One chap said it looked like Stokes, and was told that it was one of the same breed of dogs.—The drop of the left eyelid, the depression of the corner of the mouth, the vacuous stare of the eyes, were severally commented on. The confusion of the parties when they were told that the villainous like-ness was that of Brownlow, Radie, a candidate for the Governorship, may be imagined.

Who Knows?—The following is given as the conclusion of Fred Douglass speech in Norfolk on the 4th of July: "Had not the Southern Confederacy been blinded by prejudice, she would have used the means which were in her power to employ, of achieving a lasting independence. That is the Confederate Government would have unshackled every slave, and as freemen, armed for the fight, marched them shoulder to shoulder with the whites, to the field of battle. Had this been done, said he, "to-day you would have been a free and independent people. Mr. Lincoln struck the key note of success just in time when he issued his emancipation proclamation."

*An Atmospheric Phenomena.*—The Cuthbert (Ga.) Appeal says that lightning has struck twenty times, within the last few weeks past, within the corporate limits of Cuthbert, in no case producing death to man or beast. In our own city on Thursday night last, just before the wind set in which preceded the heavy rain, snow flakes fell for a moment or so on Broad street. Two citizens of undoubted veracity testify to the fact of having caught in their hands and examined some of the flakes.

*From Mexico.*  
BLOOD OF MAXIMILIAN AVENGED.—THE TRAITOR LOPEZ ASSASSINATED.—The Saltillo correspondence of the *Ranchero*, dated July 30, has the following:

The particulars of the assassination are as follows: Lopez was staying at a hotel in Puebla, where his wife separated him from her presence. Early one morning a Mexican arrived and familiarized himself with a hostler in a livery stable adjoining the hotel. General Miguel Lopez was inquired for, but not being in, the stranger was told that the General would be at dinner. Before the dinner hour Lopez returned and was pointed out to the stranger, who made special note of his man.—When dinner was called Lopez and his assessor occupied opposite seats at the table. After some minutes, during which time the stranger called for and drank a glass of wine, he deliberately rose, drew a concealed knife, sprang upon Lopez, and stabbed him nine times. The stranger then took his hat, and as he started to leave, said this is the way all traitors should be paid! No one interfered to prevent the assassin from leaving. Thus was the blood of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia, yea, and thousands of others, avenged. This report is regarded as authentic.

*FROM THE PLAINS.*  
The Denver News of the 27th ult has the following:

This side of Monument station the Indians are scarce, while below they are thick. Telegrams are constantly received in Denver asking for reinforcements. The Indians virtually hold one hundred miles of the road.

West Sander's coaches went out on the Smoky Hill route Monday.

The Georgia silver mining company took out silver bullion last week valued at one thousand and forty dollars, at a single blast. The miners of Suckhold's lodes threw out three tons of the choicest sulphurite ever taken out of any mine in the mountains.

New Mexico exchanges say that the Navajos killed five soldiers. Mr. Berries, division agent of the United States express, reports that on Saturday the Indians drove off twenty one head of government stock from the fort near Monument station.

On Sunday morning Powers & New-

man's train from Leavenworth had a fight with the Indians, lasting all day. Late in the day they were assisted by Captain Schermerhorn with howitzers. Ten to fifteen Indians were reported killed. None of our men were killed. The wagon sheets were burned, and several animals killed and wounded.

At a radical glorification meeting in Knoxville, Brownlow said his majority in the State would be over forty thousand, and he proposed to bury the rebel party in a coffin with both ends open, so that when the devil went in at one end they could go out at the other. No promises had been made by him or his friends as to how long he should be governor. The Constitution did not fix the time, and as he was called a despot he would be one, and be governor for ten years, to show what he might.

## A New Silk Plant.

The Department of State has received information from the United States Consul at Lambayeque, Peru, that an important discovery has recently been made in Peru of the silk plant. Preparations are being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is three or four feet in height. The silk is enclosed in a pod, of which each plant gives a great number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silk worm. It is a wild perennial, the seed is small and easily separated from the fibre. The stems of the plant produce a long and very brilliant fibre, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been woven in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy are said to be unsurpassed.

## Kenucky.

*Overwhelming Defeat of Radicalism—A "One Sided Affair"—Helm's Majority Over 50,000.*

Louisville, August 5.—Returns thus far are completely one-sided. The Democrats have elected almost the entire Legislature. Helm's majority over both his competitors will certainly exceed fifty thousand. Louisville city and county sends an unbroken Democratic delegation of twelve members to the legislature. The city gives Helm a majority of 4000 over Barres, 2500 over Kinkaid and 53-0 over both of them together.

FRANKFORT, Ky. August 5.—Helm's majority over the Republican ticket in this precinct is about 600 to 30. We expect a similar result throughout the State.—*Nashville Banner.*

*The War Aspects—France and Germany in Preparation—Russia Likely to Join Prussia.*

Every indication points to the certainty of war between France and Prussia.

A council of war is at the present moment being held in Russia, between the staffs of the armies of Russia and Prussia, and under the presidency of the Czar himself. Plans of campaigns suggested by probable coalitions between France and other States are under consideration. Further, it is asserted that Prussia is eager to begin the war.

Russia, however, inclines to a postponement, which does not make the strife it may defer less inevitable. No doubt from the vast struggle impending will come a cataclysm somewhere.

*Cork Ex.*

*From Mexico.*

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*Back from Brazil.*  
Sunday morning last, a number of gentlemen and their families arrived in this place from Brazil, where they had gone in pursuit of home.

The Montgomery Advertiser, whose editor met the same party in Montgomery, says: "The party is composed entirely of Alabamians, among whom are Messrs. John M. Harris, W. J. Berry, G. E. Jones, Thomas Metcalf, T. A. McElroy, John Stanfield, D. W. Brazil, and other gentlemen and their wives and children. They gave affecting and pitiful accounts of the sufferings of many hundreds of deluded Southerners, who were lured away from their friends by the tempting offers of

the Brazilian Government, and the tales of wild and impulsive American adventurers. They represent that there is no regularly organized government in Brazil—there is no society—but little cultivation among the inhabitants—no laudable ambition—no ways of making money—the people scarcely know the meaning of the word "kindness,"—the American citizens live about in huts, meared for—there is general dissatisfaction among the emigrants, and the whole Brazil representation is a humbug and a farce. The American consul is in receipt of numerous and constant applications from helpless American citizens to assist them in getting back to their true, rightful country."

*PLAIN TALK.*—During the discussion of the suffrage question in the Connecticut Legislature, Mr. Hamersley, of Hartford, said:

"Sir, the gentleman from New London has suggested that Congress may force negro suffrage upon us; and he seems to think we may as well have it now, as to wait for Congress to force it on us. I would not go for the change, under any threat Congress may make. Let them try it if they dare! Let them set on their armed cohorts and their Generals, to say to Connecticut—You shall have negro suffrage. *If we don't resist to the death*, then, sir, our free institutions will be lost forever!" [Great applause, which drowned the Speaker's hammer.]

The following paragraphs are from a speech of the Hon. W. E. Robinson, member of Congress from Brooklyn, New York:

"Not many have the courage to wage this conflict of 'principle versus interest,' not many have the daring to espouse the cause of the oppressed, and adhere unflinchingly to the cause of truth, when the storms of an opposing party sweep like waves of the sea, threatening to sweep all resistance into nothingness.—But there are some! And the South in the midst of her ruin and desolation, a very Prometheus Victim, preyed upon by human vultures, has firm, true friends, whose hands are lifted to arrest her threatened doom; whose voices are raised heaven-high, pleading like angels trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of her taking off."

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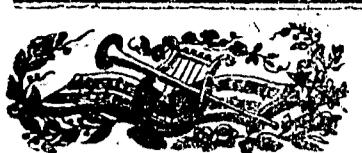
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## POETRY

For the Republican.

### Apostrophe to an old Oak Tree.

WRITTEN IN 1864.—By Miss JENNIE.

Romantic old Tree! the haunt of my childhood:

Towering magnificently up to the sky!  
King of all trees; King of the wildwood,

In grandeur thou greetest thy worshiper's eye!

When uncheered by friends and despondency

rage,

From the oak bower cottage I steal a re-

treat;

And with the rude boughs of the monarch

of ages

I ponder; nor envy a princess her seat.

Had the garden of Eden contained a like

beauty,

I wonder that Adam was tempted to sin;

And Eve, silly creature, to have such allure-

ments,

Is more than supremacy e'er could command

Thousands and thousands.

Thou hast stood in defiance of storm and of

tempest,

A century perhaps—how long no one can tell;

Our forefathers' blood thy foundation once

watered,

And thy boughs now wail mid woe's deathly knell.

The red man when wended of chasing the lion

Has chanted his forest songs in thy cool shade;

Columbus's bold bird too has perched on thy

scion;

Where the red deer in freedom gabbled and

played.

Ah! soon saile winter in rude icy vesture

Shall strip thy huge branches all cheerless

and bare;

Yet there is still charm in thy gigantic sta-

ture,

With which naught terrestrial e'er can

compare.

And boldly defying his sleet and rain chilling

Shall stretch thy bare arms like the giant

of old;

Till Spring, aye gentle Spring, with her

balmy breath thrilling,

Shall in beautiful verdure thy dark buds

unfold.

An Irishman applying for relief be-  
ing told to work for his living, replied: "If I'd all the work in the world, I  
couldn't do it."

The man who with a hammer smash-  
es the end of his own finger, probably  
thinks he hasn't hit the right nail on  
the head.

"Deacon," said a minister, after a  
heavy sermon, "I'm very tired." "In-  
deed!" replied the deacon, "then you'll  
know how to pity us."

A Radical editor cries aloud, "Draw  
the lines!" Well, Rad, pass one around  
your neck, and we'll draw it, says the  
cheerful Prentice.

An editor, referring to patent metalic  
air-tight coffins, says, "No person hav-  
ing once tried one of these coffins will  
ever use any other."

A stump orator declared that he knew  
no North, no South, no East, no West.  
"Then," said a bystander, "go to  
school and learn geography."

From the LaCrosse Democrat.

**A Federal Prison Depot—Anderson-**

**ville Thrown in the Shade.**

The Rump refused to adopt a resolu-  
tion to inquire whether prisoners in the

hands of the Federal authorities, at the

various prison depots in the North, had  
been cruelly treated during the late war,  
because its members knew that facts

would be developed that would throw  
the horrors of Libby and Andersonville

completely in the shade, as well as from

the natural disinclination of the Radicals  
to do justice where they would be

sufferers in the eyes of the civilized  
world. The Argus at Rock Island Illi-

nois, in a recent article discloses that

while the "rebel" prisoners were confin-  
ed in the barracks at that point, it called

public attention to the condition of these

prisoners, and every time was met with

the rep'y that its rebel sympathies made

it unduly solicitous for the comfort of

rebels. The Argus further truthfully

says:—"When we, by request of the

commandant of the prison, appealed to

the public for donations of proper cloth-

ing for the unfortunate men who were

sent in the dead of winter, in ox carts,

with no fires, nor

recesses to Rock

Island, many of whom died on the way

and all suffered most terribly, we were

denounced by every "loyal" man for

sympathizing with rebels. "When on an-

other occasion we denounced the shame-

ful course of the commandant of the

post and chief surgeon, who refused to

furnish the rebels with vegetables, or

permit them to purchase them with

their own money, and thus brought the

scouring upon a great number of them,

we met with the same treatment. But

we pointed up the complaint to the au-

thorities in Washington, on this subject,

until an order was issued permitting the

prisoners to buy vegetables, and the

scouring soon ceased."

The Argus goes on to say that the

prisoners were treated with shameful

and unnecessary cruelty by those who

had them in charge, though their suf-

ferings were greatly mitigated by hu-

mane people who, even at the ris-

ing wobbly of the "troo'y' le'l," fur-

nished the unfortunate with food and

clothing to a considerate extent. The

Argus instances some of the inhuman-

ties practiced, as follows:

1. The manner in which the prison-

ers were brought here was cruel and

inhuman causing the death of a large  
number of them.

2. They were sent here before suitable  
buildings were prepared for their  
reception, and, besides suffering horri-

blely, a number died from this cause.

3. Their money was taken from them  
and used as capital to carry on a profitab-

le trade with them.

4. They were not supplied with suffi-

cient food and clothing.

5. They were starved in the hospitals  
and in the barracks, and one of the sur-

geons says the head doctor declared  
when appealed to by his associates to

permit more food, that he intended to  
starve them to death, in retaliation for  
the suffering of our men in the South.

6. They were cruelly and inhumanly

punished, and numbers were shot down  
without the slightest provocation!

The full particulars of the horrors  
there perpetrated can never be known,  
though the graves of two thousand Con-

federates attest that the mortality was  
greater in proportion to the number con-

fined than at Andersonville, or any

Southern prison. No wonder the Rump shrank  
from an investigation!

—

**W. C. LAND,**

**Watchmaker,**

**CONTINUES the Watch Repairing**

**business above McClellan's store, west**

**side of the public square. A good**

**number of materials on hand, and work done**

**with despatch and at low rates to suit the times.**

—

**House and Lot to Let.**

**A house containing four large rooms**

**and two entries, suitable for a boarding**

**house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a**

**good garden, with choice fruit trees, and**

**well watered, will be rented on good**

**terms. For particulars enquire at this**

**office—**

**April 20, 1865.**

—

**EDGREN & PERKINS.**

**Pianos for the People**

**420 Broome St., N. Y.**

**We will call the attention of the public**

**and the trade to our elegant New Style Pianos**

**in the following styles:**

**STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round**

**corners, plain case, either octagon or**

**carved legs, straight bottom, head moulding**

**on plinth.....\$150**

**STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A,**

**with serpentine moulding on plinth, carved**

**legs and lyre.....\$150**

**STYLE C, 7 octave, Front corners large**

**round, serpentine bottom, mouldings**

**same as on style D, carved lyre and**

**desk, fancy carved legs.....\$150**

**STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round**

**corners, finished back, mouldings on**

**rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, carved**

**lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit**

**legs.....\$150**

**The above styles are all finished in elegant**

**woodwork and have the full iron frame,**

**French action, harp pedal, bevelled top, ivory**

**keys and key fronts, and exceed in overstring**

**bars, nearly all the 7<sup>th</sup> Octave Pianos now**

**manufactured. They are made of the best**

**materials, and for finish, durability, purity**

**and sweetnes of tone, cannot be surpassed.**

**The four styles described above, embody**

**all the essential changes in exterior finish**

**of cases, which are by many manufacturers run**

**up to 15 and**

# Jacksonville

# Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUG. 24, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1586.

Jacksonville Republican.  
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING, BY  
J. F. GRANT.

From the Chronicle and Sentinel.  
Notes on the Situation, No. IX.

BY B. H. HILL.

The time has not come to write Confederate history. Passions control men. Falsehood and slander are more acceptable than truth, to the spirit of revenge. Truth would shame revenge, but falsehood gratifies it. Besides, the most important Confederate archives, containing the reason, the philosophy, the explanations of Confederate actions and history and motives, are not accessible. It may be proper to add, I do not know where they are. They have not come to light, and it were well for some who seem to be in high favor with themselves and the deluded people if they never do come to light. I am no Sadducee, and however the wicked flourish now, I have firm faith in the resurrection of the just.

But the fiercest storms exhaust themselves, and so will even this storm of American passions. Revenge cannot always rule. The full truth will appear and impartial history will be written. In that day, I venture now to say, no fact will be brought out more clearly than this: The Confederates were not conquered by either the skill, or the power, or the numbers of their armed enemies. The Confederacy was crushed by ideas, and not by bayonets. And the ideas were very few—indeed may be all embraced in two—and neither had the slightest foundation in truth. They were born of treachery and disappointment, and nurtured by those worse than Gorgon whelps—ambition, selfishness and revenge.

Here are the ideas: 1. That the Confederate Government had become, or would become a permanent military despotism.

2. That our people had but to lay down their arms, and they would be restored, at once, to all their rights in the Union.

There were several conditions which made our people peculiarly liable to be entrapped into believing these ideas.—In the first place the masses of the Southern people really loved the Union according to the Constitution. In truth, they were the most faithful and devoted friends that Union ever had, or, I fear, ever will have again. It required many years of slander, and intermeddling, and threatened aggressions and bad faith on the part of Northern extremists, and of importunity and fiery exhortation by the Southern extremists to make the masses of our people entertain the idea that their rights were not safe in the Union. And, when finally they did consent to leave the Union, the great actuating motive in going was to save the guarantees and principles of the Constitution, which they were persuaded could not be preserved by remaining in the Union. And they were assured, by the extremists, North and South, they could go peacefully.

Again: while many of our intelligent men and counsellors were actuated with sincere convictions, and did honestly believe a division must come sooner or later, and that sooner it came the better for all sides; yet there were others who had far other motives. These last did not act from convictions, but from desires. Therefore, they were very noisy and clamorous. They abused every thing in the North, and denounced as traitors and subversives and cowards those of our people who did not believe the Union ought to be dissolved for existing causes, or could be dissolved at all peaceably. As light things rise when the air is stirred, so in the excitement of passions these men became the favorites. They expected to be the founders of a new government, and go down to posterity as the Washingtons and Jeffersons of a Republic.

But the war came, and that portion of the masses who were most anxious to secede, were disappointed. Secession was to be peaceable. The high offices in the new government were filled, and alas! how many of the noisy and self-sufficient were disappointed! Republicans were ungrateful, and the people strangely thought it was necessary to select considerate men to make Washingtons!

As the war progressed, hardships increased. These hardships caused some to grow unwilling, and the Confederate Government was driven, as have been all people who go to war, to employ harsh measures to make the unwilling do their duty. These harsh measures required agents, and agents, as agents to do, became exacting and oppressive. These harsh measures were seized

the example being set by some in high places, others also thought it no harm to use these "God given talents to make money." These evils multiplied the necessities for harsh measures increased the noise of the politicians and the consequent demoralization of the people.

While this internal treachery was doing its work, the United States, in every form, and by every department of their government, were assuring our people they had succeeded under a mistake; that their rights were secure in the Union; that they had no purpose in prosecuting the war but to preserve the Union unimpaired, and that, indeed, our seats were vacant in both Houses of Congress, and we had nothing to do but to send members to fill them. Emissaries came from the North under pretence of being driven here as Southern sympathizers, and joined our malcontents to disseminate these two ideas. Treachery became bold and desertion became respectable.

In this way the masses of the Southern people were conquered, and the remnant of patriots were overpowered. The actual statistics show that during the two last years of the war, for every one of our soldiers whom the external enemy killed, disabled, or captured, the internal unarmed enemy induced three to desert. And this work went on, too, in the face of the fact that General Grant's only policy for defeating General Lee was in wearing out his army; and also in the face of the fact that Mr. Lincoln, in his last annual message, declared the hope of suppressing the rebellion consisted in the abandonment by the Southern people, of their President and Chief.

Therefore, I affirm, the treachery which was thrice as strong as the power without in subduing the Confederates.

Thus, some of those who were most active in destroying the Confederacy—And these are now the favorites with the Radicals of the North. They are received into the counsels at Washington; and they are cheek by jowl with Wilson and Sumner and Stevens in their efforts to destroy the Constitution. Men, who I know made bitter secession speeches, have been travelling through the North proclaiming their sufferings as "persecuted loyalists," and have roused the fragmentary concave of a congress to secure measures to disfranchise those whom they denounced as traitors, because they opposed secession, in order that they may get the offices of these States as rewards for their "devotion to the Union!" And the poor, deluded helpless Southern people are thus bespattered with their own filth!

These facts suggest several points which deserve the most serious consideration of the Northern people.

1. The first is that they are under the most solemn obligations possible to recognize these States as existing members of their rights, except as to slavery.—

This was the avowed purpose of the war. This was the promise to the Northern people by their government to encourage them to fight; and this was the pledge to the Southern people to induce them to cease fighting.

2. That this purpose has been defeated; this promise has been violated; this pledge has been broken by their Radical leaders, with the clear and unmistakable intent of destroying the Constitution; and that the sooner it came the better for all sides; yet there were others who had far other motives. These last did not act from convictions, but from desires.

Therefore, they were very noisy and clamorous. They abused every thing in the North, and denounced as traitors and subversives and cowards those of our people who did not believe the Union ought to be dissolved for existing causes, or could be dissolved at all peaceably. As light things rise when the air is stirred, so in the excitement of passions these men became the favorites.

They expected to be the founders of a new government, and go down to posterity as the Washingtons and Jeffersons of a Republic.

But the war came, and that portion of the masses who were most anxious to secede, were disappointed. Secession was to be peaceable.

The next election that will be held will be in Verment, on September 3d. California will follow on September 4th, and Maine on September 9th. On October 8th, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa, will vote; and on November 5th, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Nevada. Colorado closes the lists of fall elections on November 12th.

The Fall Elections.

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has been submitted

has received a

letter from the

agent for the

Subscription

for the Life and

Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee, by

James D. McCabe, Jr., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the greatest Military Leader and Strategist that the New World has ever produced.

Sold only by subscription—apply at once.

April 13, 1867. M. T. LEDBETTER.

the courage to submit it. Ohio will vote it down this fall by a large majority.—*Connecticut Enquirer*.

### A Word to Boys.

Come, boys, and listen a few moments to your uncle. You have arrived at an age when you must begin to think about doing something for yourselves.—

The first piece of advice I have for you is, to do everything well which you undertake. There is but little danger of your being too particular in this respect.

A boy who is careful to draw a straight line on his slate, will be very likely to make a straight line through life.—

There is no position in life in which you will not be called upon to be exact as possible. Step into a jeweler's shop, and see how careful the workman must be in finishing up the article he holds in his hands. Visit a shipyard, and the man with the broadax must learn to hold on the line, or be dismissed. You think of being a clerk. Well, remember that a mistake there is little less than a crime. I never saw a man who was very particular about his affairs that was not successful. How exact the military officer in the command of a body of men! A clumsy sailor will never rise to the command of a ship.

But there is one great danger which besets many young men at the present day. It is the disposition to avoid all solid improvement, and take up with subjects that require no thought, and which serve as mere excitement for the mind. Your oldest friends tell you that boys are very fast at the present day, but I can remember fast boys long before you were born, but they never made solid and useful men! Very few of them ever lived to be forty years old. Nobody ever trusted them—they never filled any important office of station.

They usually became small men, because they had no capital in their bands with which to work out a living. Out of fifty of that class of fast boys I do not know of one who ever accomplished much.

As you see, so shall you reap. The boy who spends his hours late and early at the card table, bowling alley or tavern bar room, is learning nothing useful, but much that is injurious.

Listen to such men as Amos Lawrence, Thos. H. Benton, Daniel Webster, Benj Franklin and George Washington, and they will all tell you they avoided all these things, and owed their greatness to their attention in early life to what would be useful to them.

This may be a hard lesson for you, but it must be studied, and the earlier in life you acquire it the better will your prospects be for a successful career.

**JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY,**

**ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.**

Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal,

Rev. R. J. C. HAI, Assistant.

The exercises of this Institution will be re-

sumed on Monday the 29th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose.

Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical.

The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy and refined community.

The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to

\$20 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to

\$20 per month for good board in private families.

Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this Insti-

tution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy,

to give it also their patronage and support.

For further particulars address the principal, or

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

**LEE, LEE, LEE!**

THE undersigned is the only authorized agent to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county, Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee," by

James D. McCabe, Jr. of Va.

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Military Leader and Strategist that the New

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April 13, 1867. M. T. LEDBETTER.

**DR. C. C. PORTER.**

**Surgeon Dentist,**

Jacksonville, Alabama

Will be in

Jacksonville

On the first week in every month—

Formerly occupied by him on the

north-west corner

of the Public Square.

**Bargains. Bargains.**

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"WOOD'S"  
PRIZE  
MOWERS AND REAPERS!

Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were awarded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling, at the Great Quadrangular Trial at Plymouth England, July, 1865, and at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, the First Premium, Grand Gold Medal.

The PRIZE MOWER,

While it retains all the advantages which has made it so universal a favorite, is greatly improved by the addition of

Steel Lined Guards,

New Pitman Connections,

Stronger Knives,

Spring Seat,

Adjustable Folding Shoe,

Making it a perfect machine. The lightest, the most durable, and at the same time the most simple, and best cutting machine in the world.

The SELF-RAKE REAPER!

Is justly called the "Victor of every contest" and is constructed on the most scientific principles. The new Mowing Attachment gives general satisfaction and makes one of the most convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers known, and we fully warrant it.

The HAND RAKE REAPER,

Is at the same time the cheapest and the best of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a swath five feet wide in Reaping, and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a Mower it is equal to the best Folding Bar Mischine in use. The ease with which it is managed, and in changing from Mower to Reaper, or vice-versa, will at once recommend it.

Manufactured by

WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing & Reaping Machine Co

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL SALESROOMS,

## Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

### Terms of Subscription:

For one year, in advance, \$3 00  
For 6 months, " 1 75

### Terms of Advertising:

One square of ten-lines or less, \$2 00  
First insertion, " 2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, " 1 00  
Over one square counted as two, over two  
three, &c. A liberal discount made on  
advertisements continued for three, six  
or 12 months.

Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00  
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

Rev. D. M. FULENWIDER, with  
BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is  
our authorized Agent, to contract, receive  
and receipt for subscription and advertising  
for the Republie.

MR. BLANK LAND DEEDS and  
DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and cor-  
rectly printed, for sale by the quire  
or single copy, at this office. Also  
every description of Blanks for  
Justices of the Peace.

Rev. J. P. Armstrong of Selma, is auth-  
orized to contract, receive and receipt for sub-  
scription and advertising for this paper.

### Turnip Seed.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth have been left at this office for sale—papers very large—  
price ten cents.

MR. An Apprentice to learn the Print-  
ing Business, will be taken at this Office if ap-  
plication be made soon. One between the  
ages of 14 & 17 would be preferred.

MR. About this time last year, in con-  
sequence of the scarcity of money, we  
proposed to our patrons that we would  
take various articles of produce at the  
market price for subscriptions due and  
in advance. But it turned out that the  
crops failed and produce was about as  
scarce as money; consequently we have  
not collected during the last year ten  
per cent. of the subscription due; but  
we have waited patiently until the pres-  
ent time. Now we renew the same prop-  
osition to take wheat, flour, corn, tall-w.  
beeswax, &c., and as crops are abun-  
dant, we know that those who desire to  
pay can pay, and if they do not, we can  
come to no other conclusion than that  
they never intend to do so; and will be  
compelled, to discontinue their papers  
and collect the amount due the best  
way we can. We know this proposition  
is not unreasonable, and hope it will not  
be unbecoming in a single instance, with-  
out some satisfactory reason given.

MR. The special attention of Planters  
in this section of the State is invited to  
the advertisement, in another column,  
of J. A. CURRY & CO., Cotton  
Factors & Commission Merchants, Sel-  
ma, Ala. They offer advances on Cot-  
ton, to furnish Bagging and Rope, safe  
storage and every other requisite facility;  
and we venture to say, a more com-  
petent, reliable and accommodating firm  
cannot be found in the State.

MR. Soon after Brownlow's recent  
election, it was stated in some of the  
newspapers that he would recommend a re-  
call of the present franchise law of  
Mississippi. He now comes out in a  
letter and denies this statement, and  
says he likes it rather better than ever  
before. No doubt of it since it allows  
nearly any one to vote except for im-  
prisoned, and with the aid of his militia,  
it is next thing impossible for any  
be Governor but Brownlow so  
he may wish to hold it. Poor  
old! Why does not the Federal  
agent, pledged to secure to her a  
decent constitution, come to her

Stanton is the first Cabinet officer  
ever been kicked out of office.  
The honor of the government, if  
left, it is to be hoped he will  
t. It is now considered almost  
quite certain, that Gen. Grant  
be the Conservative Democratic  
candidate for President, and Stanton  
candidate of the extreme Radicals.

Capt. J. B. Harrison was killed  
on the 17th inst. by some  
persons yet unknown. The  
Selma offers a reward of two  
thousand dollars for the apprehension  
of the murderer.

Estimated that the present  
crop in Alabama will be  
100,000 bales, worth from  
one million dollars. This  
certainly revive business  
situation very greatly during  
fall and winter; more es-  
timated to go into general cir-  
culation in Railroads, and  
factories instead of  
cotton lands and ne-  
at grain crops too  
try of using any  
purchase of sup-  
plies.

coming in "advantageous" competition  
with yankee mills, and furnishing per-  
manent employment to thousands of  
our population, who for years have pro-  
duced a precarious subsistence from pri-  
vate charity, and rations furnished by  
the State and Federal governments.

## LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Stanton  
and wife have gone to Boston. Stanton  
retains a clerkship in the War Depart-  
ment.

Grant is very busy. There are few  
visitors admitted.

Dispatches from Omaha say the Sioux  
Indians are banding together and cross-  
ing the Platte for battle, at Plum Creek  
Station. General advices indicate hos-  
tilities increasing.

Post offices are revived and new ones  
opened every day, throughout the South.

RICHMOND, Aug. 14.—John A. Pen-  
dleton, of Culpepper county, a former  
member of Congress, arrived here this  
evening, having been arrested on the  
charge of perjury, in having registered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Cotton very  
firm with sales of 1,400 bales at 28 1/2  
Gold 40 1/2.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet  
and steady; middlings 26 to 26 1/2. Re-  
ceipts 250 bales; sales 110 bales.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The rain  
still continues, but it is becoming cold.  
Steuart's business here is confined  
to the revenue interests of his district.  
Holt has returned from his Northern  
trip. His suspension is daily expected  
Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, aid to  
Adjutant General of the War Department,  
who resigns, it is alleged, on account of  
ill health.

The Turkish Legation has arrived.  
The Treasury order is \$16,000,000  
in coin, and seventy-four and half mil-  
lions of currency to-day.

To-day's internal revenue receipts  
were \$305,000.

The same Treasury order that ap-  
plies to the Missouri bonds stolen from the  
Interior Department, is made applicable  
to those of Tennessee and North Carolina,  
stolen at the same time. Holders  
shaving the purchased bonds in good  
faith can realize on them.

The report of the Congressional Com-  
mittee on Southern Railroads excites  
Mr. Johnson from any connection with  
the alleged frauds.

E. H. Baudier, Consul at Vera  
Cruz, under date of August 1st, informs  
Secretary Seward that Santa Anna ar-  
rived there on the 3d of July.

The order from the Government at  
Mexico City is to confine Santa Anna,  
Vidal, and Rivas in the castle San Juan  
in separate rooms, and in close confine-  
ment.

GALVESTON, Aug. 14.—Monterey ad-  
vices of the 3d say Caro's has revolted.  
He attempted to capture a specie train  
but failed, and is now marching on Mat-  
anzas.

OXFORD, Aug. 15.—Details are given  
of a fight near Fort Kearney. A party  
of Indians attacked a foraging party and  
stole their stock. The soldiers  
retreated behind wagons and fought three hours when reinforcements  
came to their aid, driving the Indians  
off, killing sixty of them. Our  
loss six soldiers killed, including Lieut.  
James Maj. Powell, who commanded the  
foraging party, attributes their suc-  
cessful resistance to the long range  
breach-loading rifle.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—Sales of cotton  
to-day 150 bales, market quiet; low  
middlings 26 to 26 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cotton  
sales 2,000 bales; market dull and un-  
changed; low middlings 26 to 26 1/2.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Governor  
Brownlow disapproves changes in the  
Tennessee franchise laws.

Volunteer officers on duty South will  
be mustered out as rapidly as possible.

Weather clear and cool. Travel re-  
sumed.

SAVANNAH, August 17.—Registration  
in Florida—sixteen counties heard from  
and the whole number registered thus  
far is 8,906 colored; 2,506 whites.

Leon county the most thickly settled in  
the State, registered 1,649 colored and

47 whites.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—Cotton,  
sales 150 bales; low middlings 26 to 26 1/2.

ATLANTA, August 17.—The Tele-  
graph and Messenger, of Macon, re-  
quests a conservative editor's press in  
the Third Military District, to meet in  
Macon on Friday, 23d inst., for the  
purpose of taking some action in refer-  
ence to Gen. Foote's order, No. 49. In-  
telligence, of Atlanta, Chronicle and  
Sentinel, of Augusta, approves the pro-  
posed meeting.

Bonner, of the N. Y. Ledger, paid  
\$5,000 instead of \$30,000 for the trou-  
bling horse Dexter.

Gen. Pope writes Gen. Grant two  
solid columns, the published letter of B.  
H. Hill, furnishes the text. The fol-  
lowing paragraph occurs: "It is, how-  
ever, my duty to state, that in my judg-  
ment, the condition of affairs in the  
Southern States, even should reconstruc-  
tion be satisfactory, will be

more

difficult to manage than at present."

We learn that the Montgomery speak-  
ers go from this place to Tallapoosa  
county. Take good care of them  
brother Oliver, and if possible send us  
their photograph.

To be Brought Up Standing.

Upon the appointment of sundry well  
responsible Federal and local trusts, the  
exclamation has been general among those  
who know them well: "How can they  
be so clad out?" Some of the  
gentlemen are about to have an oppor-  
tunity of answering this question for  
themselves in a more formal and seri-  
ous way than they probably would relish.

It is said that information has  
been lodged in the office of the U. S.  
District At-

of these  
officials.

more

have  
the go

will be presented to the Grand Jury at  
the approaching of the Court. This still  
right, and we hope the district Attorney  
will administer the harshest with  
out stint or mercy.—Macon Telegraph.

reactionary party. Whilst these per-  
sons remain in the country to exercise  
the baneful influence they undoubtedly  
possess, there can be no peace."

Sixty Clerks, of whom half were female,  
were discharged to-day from the  
Treasury Department for want of work.

Indian Commissioners reached Omaha  
yesterday, held secret session and pro-  
ceeded up the river.

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and wife have gone to Boston. Stanton  
retains a clerkship in the War Depart-  
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Vidal, and Rivas in the castle San Juan  
in separate rooms, and in close confine-  
ment.

MONTRÉAL, Aug. 19.—A destructive  
fire occurred at Middleton's coal oil

The Herald's special says Gen. Grant  
has already assigned several of Stan-  
ton's favorite subordinates to active  
duty.

CABLE SUMMARY.—The Vienna Ga-  
zette says that an alliance will be for-  
med between Austria and France, if Prus-  
sia and Russia become allies.

There will be a conference of the  
Sovereigns on the 19th.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The Scotia,  
with advices of the 11th has arrived.

Three regiments in Ireland have been  
ordered to Canada.

Official reports show that from Jan-  
uary to July there were 63,376 cases and  
22,075 deaths from cholera in Italy  
Sicily suffered most.

Find an troubles in Idaho and Arizona  
continued.

DODGE, N. H., Aug. 20.—Eleven  
persons started for an 1s and in B w  
to pick berries, the boat capsized  
and six females were drowned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Stocks dull  
and heavy. Money 4 to 5. Gold 4 1/2

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 19.—No sales reported.

The market is nominally unchanged.

Receipts 12 bales.

The weather is clear and warm.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Stocks dull,  
Gold 4 1/2.

ATLANTA, Aug. 20.—It is positively  
stated that H. S. Fitch, U. S. District  
Attorney, will at the next term of the  
United States Court for Georgia, prosec-  
ute for perjury, eight Southern local-  
ties, who it is alleged have taken the  
test oath contrary to law and facts.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—There  
were twelve deaths from fever on Sun-  
day, and eleven on yesterday from  
cholera.

A couple of cases are daily averaged  
at New Island, La., there having been  
41 deaths since the appearance of the  
disease of about a population of three  
or four hundred.

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—To-day, A  
W. Clegg and Mrs. Capt. M. A. Al-  
bert of New York, were among the  
interments. Yesterday, the death of  
Theodore Mix, was erroneously report-  
ed. There were thirty-four interments  
on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In compli-  
ance with Gen. Sickles' request the Ex-  
ecutive Order regarding the Order num-  
ber 10, to be suspended, by Gen  
Grant, until Gen. Sickles can give his  
views on the subject.

Sickles telegraphs Grant asking a re-  
vocation or a suspension of Executive  
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## P O B R Y.

### MEMORIES.

Oh! gently on the earth last night  
The moonbeams softly shone,  
While burning stars sweep down the west  
Upon their golden thrones;  
The wind blew softly through the trees  
As if 'twere loth to blow,  
And like a fairy's call at eve,  
It was so sweet and low.

The willows wept beside the brook  
Whose sparkling waters gleamed;  
While tiny waves went dancing fast  
Down its shining stream.  
It was an hour when lasting ties  
Around the heart are spun;  
As oft the breath of many flowers  
Are mingled into one.

And as I watched the soft moonlight,  
I thought of vanished years,  
The dear kind friends I loved, when life  
Was all undimmed with tears.  
And round through Memory's secret cells,  
Starlit with sunny gleams,  
My heart was haunted with the ghosts  
Of long-remembered dreams.

The older time—its hopes and fears;  
Came with their mystic spell;  
I sighed to think of her face  
That once I loved so well.  
And each bright smile she gave me then,  
Is shrined within my soul;  
And oft, I tell them 'er  
As the morn tells the gold.

### Rest in Peace.

Rest in peace for I am kneeling  
O'er thy grave—my grief revealing,  
Here my heart its grief revealing,  
Breathes a saddened, plaintive tone.  
Others may not know my sorrow;  
Nor the tears that wildly start;  
Dream not that each coming morn  
Brings no sunshine to my heart.

Earthly things have lost their brightness;  
Joys once cherished now are gone;  
And my heart has lost its lightness,  
Since thy smile has been withdrawn.  
When I saw those loved eyes languish,  
And that faithful heart grow cold,  
Who? oh who can tell my anguish?  
Who can half my grief unfold?

Rest in peace—the cup was bitter,  
But my Father filled it up;  
His dear promise made it sweeter,  
Brightened by the Christian's hope;  
He who made thy death so glorious,  
And upheld thee by His power;  
He can make my faith victorious,  
In this dark and trying hour.

Rest in peace, my buried treasure—  
Angels guard thy sleeping clay;  
Till the Savior's second coming,  
In the resurrection day.  
When our Father counts his jewels,  
And the untold millions rise;  
Then with transports may I greet thee,  
Shouting victory through the skies.

### The Josh Billings Papers.

#### NOATS.

Munny has done one thing for the world that nothing else could have done so well—it has developed the phools. The best kind of advice for me to follow is this:

"Pay tew the order of Josh Billings' 50 dollars, and charge to my account—John Burch." I had rather have ten dollars on this kind of advise than six hundred dollars in Christian consolation; there is more sassage in it.

Although mankind worship wealth, I will give them credit for one thing—they seldom mistake it for brains. Most aul the great things have been did by taking the chances. Prudence has but one eye, while fortune has a thousand.

If a man had 2 stummocks and 2 out-aides, there might be some excuse for adding ten thousand dollars more each year to his pile.

I don't read enny body elses poetry but Homer's upon the same principle I "az drink, when it is as hand, out a spring instead of the outlet.

eson is one ov them kiuds ov stains all.

"s got tew be pror aul sure but it would be some s pocket to be ignorant. Es virtuo is alwuz anxus tew aptashun.

kaat transplant a yankee suly without taking a good deal ov e with the roots.

inality in writing is az diffikult ing a fishing pole by the side ov brook—all the good poles have at long ago.

is easy enough to get religion, but hold it is what bothers a fell-w. A od grip is better than rubiz—yea, an much fine cotton cloth.

" enjoy a good laf—one that ruses ov a man's soul like the breaking ov a Sunday Skool; but a laff that tew the surface, az the hickups or backs out ov a man, like the les of a chicken choken choked chuk ov wet dough, I utterly

aint no poetry, but enny nun-  
it by blank verse.

a fellor knows he is being star-  
makes him act as unnatural  
ugh he was setting for his pic-

called a broad humorist, and I  
ov it. There is plenty ov nar-  
rists in the country without

man who will compel a woman  
ce a shirt for twenty cents,  
be filled full ov fish hooks and  
or bait tew ketch sharks

one ov the negatiff vir-

od Retort.

persist in wearing

It is said the Universalists are de-  
serting Radicalism—not believing in  
endless punishment.

The saying of a White Mountain  
stage driver to a New Yorker sitting  
with him, "I s'pose if I went to New  
York I should gawk arounds as you  
folks do up here," is not bad.

The Radicals refuse to allow deserters  
to vote and hold office in the North. It  
is a little singular, but they scarcely al-  
low anybody else to vote and hold office  
in the South.

A Bremen journal contains the follow-  
ing advertisement; "A young gentle-  
man on the point of getting married, is  
desirous of meeting a man of experience  
who will dissuade him from the step."

"O, my friend," said a doctor G — g  
to an Irish patient, "be composed—we  
must all die once." "An' its that vex-  
es me," replied Pat, "If I could die a  
half dozen times, I'd not care a h'penny  
about this now."

An Irishman who was very nearsighted,  
about to fight a duel, insisted that  
he should stand six paces nearer his  
antagonist than the other did to him, and  
that they should both fire at the same  
time.

An Irishman, who was lately reprimed  
as he stated, the night before his ex-  
ecution, and who wished to get rid of his  
wife, wrote to her as follows:

"I was yesterday hanged, and died  
like a hero, do as I did, and bear it like  
a man."

An Irishman who was troubled with  
the toothache determined to have the of-  
fender extracted; but there being no  
dentist near he resolved to do the job  
himself, whereupon he filled the excavation  
with powder, and being afraid to  
touch it off, put a slow match to it then  
ran to get out of the way.

A gentleman traveling on horseback  
out West came upon an Irishman who  
was fencing a man. "What are you fencing in that for,  
Pat?" said he, "a herd of cows would  
stare to death on that laud" "An  
sure, yer honor wasn't I fencing it to  
kape the poor bastes out of it?"

The seventeen-year locust has duly  
made its appearance in Virginia, and is  
doing considerable damage, mainly to  
the forests.

A negro, who attempted a rape upon  
a white girl eight miles south of Oxford  
Miss., a few weeks ago, was recently ar-  
rested near Abbeville, and hung by the  
freewmen of the neighborhood.

A lady fixed the following letters in  
the bottom of a flour-barrel and asked  
her husband to read them if he could:  
O I C U R M T.

A western editor, in one of his papers  
says: "For the effects of intemperance,  
see our inside."

### Notice.

I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock,  
and shall need every dollar that has been  
promised me at this time. I hope therefore  
that none will fail to meet their engagements  
promptly.

If you want cheap goods keep me in funds  
and I will furnish them.

P. ROWAN.

### Boarding.

FOR or six young men, who may wish  
to go to school or study a profession, can  
be accommodated in a private family in this  
place, with boarding, lodging, room, fire-  
wood and lights, at \$15 per month, one half  
or more taken in produce at the market price.  
For further information, enquire at this Office.  
Jacksonville, August 10, 1867.

J. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY.

### M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY, Attorneys at Law

AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Cal-  
houn, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne,  
Cherokee, Boone, St. Clair and DeKalb, in  
the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U.  
S. District Court, Northern and Middle Divi-  
sion of Alabama.

### Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS  
For Family and Manufacturing Pur-  
poses.

Agents wanted. Address.  
EMPIRE S. M. CO.  
616 Broadway, New York.

### LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the  
public, that they have procured the large  
and commodious Livery stable recently kept  
by Mr. J. H. Sargent, and will be prepared to  
accommodate all persons who may wish to  
hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle Horses. They  
will also feed transient horses and mules, and  
be prepared to work Gardens and Patches,  
and have Pors and Mules for sale upon ad-  
vantageous terms to purchasers.

Call and see for yourself.

### ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED.

50,000 acres of good farming lands in Il-  
linois wanted. Also, 20,000 acres of good  
Iowa land. Addres, giving numbers of the  
lands and lowest cash price.

E. C. DAVIDSON, Real Estate Ag't,  
Galesburg, Ill.

### H. T. SPALDING,

#### Dental Surgeon,

Jacksonville, Ala.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional  
services to the citizens of Jacksonville and  
surrounding country, in the practice of  
Dentistry in its various branches.

Whole or partial sets, inserted on Vulcan-  
ite Base, the latest improvement in Mechan-  
ical Dentistry, and approved by the profession,  
Operating Room at residence, Main street,  
south of public square, Mrs. Francis' house.

All work warranted.

Recommendation, over the Great Seal of  
the Court of Anderson Dist. South Carolina,  
officially and voluntarily given. Feb. 2, '66.

### KEROSENE & GAS STOVES.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE  
POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.,

All the Cooking for a

family may be done with

Kerosene Oil, or Gas

with less trouble, and at

less expense, than by any

other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is  
guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it

Send for Circular.

### LIBERAL DISCOUNT to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,  
206 PEARL STREET N. Y.

### MONTVALE SPRINGS—1867.

THIS popular Summer resort, having been  
placed in thorough repair, and furnished  
with new furniture, will be opened for visi-  
tors on the 1st of June under the direction and  
control of the undersigned proprietors of the  
American Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Montvale presents the strongest attractions to  
both the invalid and pleasure seeker, no  
less on account of its retirement and the beauty  
of its surrounding scenery, than of the restorative  
powers of its waters. We have re-  
duced the price of board to the lowest figures  
consistent with a proper provision for the enter-  
tainment of our guests.

Board per day \$3.00, per week \$20.00,  
per month \$60.00, with all allowance for  
families. Travellers by rail reach the Springs  
by special conveyance from Loudon, or by  
regular daily mail coaches from Knoxville  
Tenn.

WHITE & WHITLOCK.

### GROVESTEEN & CO.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

### Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499, Broadway, New York.

### RECEIVED

Received the highest award of merit at the cel-  
ebrated World's Fair,

Where were exhibited instruments from the  
best makers of London, Paris, Germany,  
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and N. York;  
and also at the American Institute for five  
successive years, the Gold and Silver MEALS  
from both of which can be seen at our ware-  
rooms.

By the introduction of improvements we  
make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by  
manufacturing largely, with a strict cash system,  
are enabled to offer this instrument at a  
price which will preclude all competition.

Our prices are from \$100 to \$200 cheaper  
than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars SENT FREE.

JUN. 12 1867—17

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

### CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.

To Editors and Publishers.

LETTER from W. G. CLARK, Esq., PRESIDENT  
of the SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 10, 1867.

J. S. THRASHER Esq.:

Dear Sir—it affords me much pleasure to  
communicate to you the following resolution of  
the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our ap-  
preciation for the zealous, faithful and effective  
service of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as Super-  
intendent of this Association, in years past,  
we hereby tender him the thanks of this Asso-  
ciation, and confer upon him the compen-  
sation of Agent of the Southern Press  
Association in the City of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in  
the above resolution do no more than justice to  
your important services during your Super-  
intendency—services which none can more  
highly appreciate than myself. Should occa-  
sion require, I shall be glad to avail myself  
of the aid provided for by the resolution.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. CLARK, President.

### NOTICE.

I would respectfully request every daily,  
tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly  
journal South of the Potomac and Ohio  
rivers and the 36 deg. 30 min. parallel of lati-  
tude West of the Mississippi, to publish this  
advertisement twice, and send to me at New  
York, each time, a copy of the paper contain-  
ing it, post paid, with bill for the same.

It is desirable in my combinations to se-  
cure cheaper printing paper for our Southern  
journals, that I shall have the fullest infor-  
mation regarding the sizes of paper used by  
the several publications, and I can procure it  
in no other way than by requesting partic-  
ular attention to the need of sending copy of  
the publication with the bill.

I desire it sent twice to provide against mail  
failures, and that it be postpaid to secure  
post office delivery.

J. S. THRASHER, Box 5039 New York, N. Y.

### W. C. LAND,

#### Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing  
business above McClelen's store, west  
side of the public square. A good lot  
of materials on hand, and work done

# Jacksonville

VOL. 31.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

## Labor Saving Machinery.

We have more than once attempted to arouse our Southern readers to the importance of a knowledge and use of labor saving machinery. We published an article on turbine wheels because we know them from our own observation, to be cheaper and far superior, in every respect, to any other water-wheel by which machinery is driven, and in many cases a vast power may be obtained from streams too small to move an over-shot wheel at all—for with the turbine wheel the height of fall is much more important than the volume of water—and you will frequently see in France, Switzerland a two foot turbine, with a stream not larger than a man's leg, giving more power than an over-shot of the largest diameter; but even where there is an unlimited supply of water, as at the Great Tredegar Works in Richmond, the turbine is preferred.

There are many valuable machines here at the North, which our Southern plauters have never seen or heard of—it is claimed, as the following extracts will show, that one man may now, with this improved machinery, cultivate eighty acres of corn, including the breaking up of the land, the planting, the first working—even to cutting down the stalks and breaking them into short lengths after the crop is gathered—without scarcely putting his foot to the ground. True, the smooth, stoneless prairies of the West are peculiarly the domain of agricultural machinery, but it may be used also to immense advantage on the larger portion of the best arable lands elsewhere, as, for instance, Meem property, in the valley of Virginia, the Bellmead and Lurles Neck estates on James River, and, indeed, anywhere the land is not too hilly and is clear of rocks.

## CORN

With the machinery we now have I can cultivate eighty acres as easily as I could fifteen acres when I went there, thirty years ago. With four good horses and a gang plow, which turns two furrows at one time, I mount my seat and go around an eighty acre lot. A skillful hand will drive the team and manage the levers that throw out or in the plows. If the land is full of roots, it is best to have one man to guide the team and one to work the plows. Such a team will plow from four to five acres a day. This is as much as two teams with two men and single plows will do, thus saving the labor of one man; and then, having rode all day instead of walking behind the plow, I am not used up, but can take care of my team and do my chores, and am ready for the work to-morrow. Thus, with about sixteen days of good weather, I have my lot plowed. Then, if I wish to make a nice job of it, I take two harrows and set them abreast, and three and sometimes four horses abreast, and harrow ten or twelve acres a day. This takes six or seven days. The next machine is the gopher. This is a plank a foot wide, with three pieces of wood like sled runners, four feet apart, attached to one edge, and a pole to the other. This pole goes between a pair of horses. With this machine I mark out the rows one way as straight as possible; then I take the corn planter, fill the hopper, take on a bag of seed corn for bait, hitch on a pair of horses, and take one man to drive and one to work the planter and we can plant ten or twelve acres a day. The marking and planting will occupy about twelve days. Then my eighty acre lot is planted. This, taking out the Sundays and rainy days, will take about six weeks so, if a man has but one four horse team, he must begin in season—and it is easy to see how rainy weather and long storms put us back in cultivating large fields—When the corn begins to show itself, I take my harrow and a pair of horses and harrow the field again. It does not injure the corn, and is the best way of keeping down the weeds. The work after this is done with the plow or cultivator. When the corn is ripe, we take a wagon and a pair of horses and go through the field, taking five rows at a time, and pick the ears; then with another machine we cut the stalks and throw them into rows, ready to be burned. Thus the whole work of cultivation is done by machinery.

## FARMING OF THE PRAIRIES.

M. H. Birkard, Des Moines, Iowa, sent to the New York Farmers' clubs last month a note on farming in the prairie regions of the West. It is miserably dramatic. We will assume that he has taken a friend out to witness farming operations and begins explanations, Yankee fashion, by asking questions, thus:—"What is that man doing in this stalk field, riding in a kind of two wheeled wagon?" I hear you say—

"Well, sir, he is cutting the stalks down ready for the plow. That is a stalk-cutting machine, and it cuts them in pieces 12 to 14 inches long, making them readily plowed under." Just so, a good invention!" you reply. "Do you see that man in this stubble field, riding on a low looking thing, I can hardly tell what. It must be some kind of a plow; there's ground fresh plowed near by?" "Yes, sir; that's a four horse gang plow. He rides all day, turning over four or five acres, feeling no more tired at night than when he began in the morning."

Maximilian's Avengers in Europe.

We notice the following in the foreign correspondence of an exchange:

I understand that an army of volunteers, to avenge the murder of Maximilian, is being formed in many of the leading cities in Europe.

The enthusiasm of the higher classes of young men to join in this modern crusade is irrepressible.

Report in Paris says that an eminent Southern General will be invited to take command.

The "head centre" of the movement will probably be in London.

It is also stated that at least five hundred thousand volunteers have enlisted, and there is no doubt but that a severe retribution will be dealt upon Mexico. It will be hardly fair to visit upon a nation the retribution which should fall upon one man.

The North Alabamian says that in Marshall county, Alabama, the "loyal leaguers" have succeeded in inveigling into their organization numbers of illiterate negroes and white men by promulgating falsehood and the promise of forty acres of confiscated land. The negroes have been instructed to go armed at all times and are taught to regard their employers as their enemies and antagonistic to the enjoyment of impartial suffrage.

The Mobile Muddle.—The negro Johnson, who has been twice exiled from Mobile by the acting Military Mayor, Horton, for having caused the displeasure of that functionary, and who was sent to Montgomery jail by order of Horton, has been unconditionally released by order of Gen. Swayne.

Horton has been arrested, and is now under two thousand dollars bail for violating the Civil Rights Bill.

SILENT SUFFERING.—These things are often unknown to the world for there is much pain that is noiseless, and vibrations that make human agonies are often a mere whisper in the roar of hurrying existence. There are glances of hatred that stab and raise no cry of murder; robberies that leave man or woman forever beggared of peace and joy, and yet kept secret by the sufferer—committed to no sound except that of low moans in the night—seen no writhing except that made on the face by the slow months of anguish and early morning tears. Many an inherited sorrow that has marred a life has been breathed into no human ears.

HAD TO RETAIN HIM.—The Postmaster General recently suspended a post master in Indiana for stealing. The President nominated his successor, but of course the Senate rejected him, and under the Radical tenure-of-office law, the thief was reinstated. Upon informing him of the fact, the Postmaster General requested him "to use as little of the money of the government, and make as few false entries, as possible."

The Savannah Republican, the oldest Radical paper in the State, has the honesty and the courage to denounce Gen. Order No. 49. We extract the following from his lengthy editorial on the subject.—*Rome Courier*.

We dislike the order because it breathes strongly of that intolerant spirit which several of the rabid Journals North and South are still foolishly revealing towards all who conscientiously differ with them on certain political questions. Attempt to conceal it who may, it is emphatically tampering with the press and a direct interference with their legitimate business, in our honest judgment, not sanctioned by pure justice, nor warranted by circumstances. It will be viewed by many people as a direct tax or levy upon the trade of every anti-Congressional journal in Georgia, comprising over fifty, for the purpose of supporting journals whose doctrines are so odious, and whose editors are so detested that the people must be forced to sustain them in their midst. Horace Greeley spoke the truth when he refused to give any material aid towards establishing ultra and extreme newspapers in the South, asserting that "a journal which is not conducted with sufficient ability, magnanimity and discretion while battling for the right to induce people to take it and support it because of its justice, influence and enterprise, is not worth sustaining, because it cannot possibly achieve any good."

Further on he expresses the following sentiment, the high-toned manliness and liberality of which, we would commend to certain other Radical journals we wet of. We fear, however, the sentiment is entirely too exalted for their appreciation, though not very high at that. Here it is:

We are poor, have a weakness for greenbacks, and are not so independent that we care nothing for the esteem and respect of the high-minded citizens of Savannah, the majority of whom, while differing from us politically, have never refused to accord to us that courtesy and kindness which finds its

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUG. 31, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1587.

# Bennettsville

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUG. 31, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1587.

## CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depo  
free of charge. Aug. 25.

## Something New, Useful and Saleable!

Hawthurst's Soluble Blue and Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANNIA," for Family Use, "NATIONAL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH POLISH," "MAGNOLIA SOLDERING FLUID," "INDIAN PAIN ANAESTHETIC," "Good Samaritan's Liniment," "Silver Solution," &c. &c.

## FAMILY RIGHTS FOR SALE

1000 Agents Wanted. Male and Female.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town to take entire control, for his neighborhood, of several of the best, most saleable and profitable articles of every day life ever presented to the public. Profits large—satisfaction guaranteed. The right man or woman can make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. Enclose stamp for full description and illustrated catalogue. Samples sent free. Exclusive control of territory given. Address,

New York Manufacturing,

37 Park Row, New York.

## ROME STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS,

ROME, Ga.

NOBLES & MITCHELL, MANUFACTURERS OF

Horizontal, Vertical and Portable STEAM ENGINES,

From one to Five Hundred Horse Power LOCOMOTIVE, FLUE, TUBULAR & CYLINDER BOILERS,

GASOMETERS, TANKS, SMOKE-STACKS,

BLAST PIPES, COTTON PRESSES,

SUGAR MILLS, &c.

MACHINERY FOR

ROLLING MILLS,

BLAST FURNACES,

RAILROADS,

SAW & GRIST-MILLS, &c.

CASTINGS

For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines;

BRIDGE-CASINGS AND Bolts;

All kinds of Machinery and

BRASS CASTINGS.

We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAILROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.

Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.

Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

NOBLES & MITCHELL

JAS. NOBLES, Jr., T. P. MITCHELL, Cash.

John W. Noble, Master Machinist & Draw-  
ing Room.

George Noble, Superintendent.

Samuel Noble, Superintendent.

July 21, 1867.

## ATTENTION: Notice to Debtors.

All persons indebted to the firm of STEVENSON & PINSON, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and make payment.

We sold you Goods at cash prices on short time, for your accommodation, and you ought to see it, that we are not disappointed, and our business impeded by your long neglect and delay. We need money and must have it; and know of no other or better way to obtain it, than from those who owe us.

STEVENSON & PINSON.

Jacksonville, July 6, 1867.

## Blacksmithing.

The undersigned, respectfully

inform the public, that they are

prepared to execute Blacksmith

work of every description, in the neatest and

most durable manner, and at prices as favor-

able as any other workmen.

Their shop is near the Stage Stable, on the west side of Main

street, south of the public square.

One of us formerly worked with Mr. A. Adams, to whom he refers for information relative to his ability to do good and faithful work.

Terms cash, or Produce at market price.

STEPHEN L. MCLEAN,

STEPHEN L. HORN.

Jacksonville, June 28, 1867.

## WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS returned and re-opened his office at

No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

He will practice in Calhoun, the adjoining

Counties at Huntsville and the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Any business confided to his care will be

promptly and vigilantly attended to.

Feb. 6, 1867.

## Cheap but Valuable Land

480 ACRES of Land, lying on Little

Waney Creek, 12 miles west of Jack-

sonville, and one half mile from the Jackson-

and Gadsden Rail-Road, is now offered for

sale by the owners, who wish to remove to

Louisiana, at a little more than government

price. The land lies well, is well timbered

and on fine springs, a large portion good

soil, and 40 acres believed to contain a very

large portion good soil, and 40 acres believed to contain a very

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## Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

### Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, ..... \$3 00  
For 6 months, " ..... 1 75

### Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, ..... \$2 00  
first insertion, ..... 1 00  
Each subsequent insertion, ..... 1 00  
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.  
Annunciation of Candidates, ..... \$5 00  
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

J. D. M. FULLER, with  
BOOGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is  
our authorized Agent, to contract, receive  
and receipt for subscription and advertising  
for the Republic.

**BLANK LAND DEEDS AND  
DEEDS OF TRUST,** neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.

### Turnip Seed.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth have been left at this office for sale—papers very large—price ten cents.

**>About this time last year, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we proposed to our patrons that we would take various articles of produce at the market price for subscriptions due and in advance. But it turned out that the crops failed and produce was about as scarce as money; consequently we have not collected during the last year ten per cent. of the subscription due; but we have waited patiently until the present time. Now we renew the same proposition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow, beeswax, &c., and as crops are abundant, we know that those who desire to pay can pay, and if they do not, we can come to no other conclusion than that they never intend to do so; and will be compelled to discontinue their papers and collect the amount due the best way we can. We know this proposition is not unreasonable, and hope it will not be unheeded in a single instance, without some satisfactory reason given.**

**New Sewing Machine.**—We examined the other day a new Sewing Machine, manufactured by Blis & McCullough, of Louisville, Ky. This is called the "Common Sense Family Sewing Machine," & comes nearer being what the name indicates, than any of the machines we have ever examined, by its simplicity of construction, its durability, and freedom from complication and liability to get out of order, and if it should, can easily be understood in all its parts, and repaired or put in order by any lady using it. It works smoothly, neatly and rapidly, and is warranted by the manufacturers to perform good work for three years. It is cheap and we have little doubt but it will be found more useful and valuable than many descriptions of machines which cost more than three times its price.

Mr. J. M. Forbes, of Oxford, is agents for the sale of these machines in this State, and will take the names of persons who may desire them, and deliver the machines at any specified time. Mr. F. will pass through the country, and exhibit a model machine, and in his absence, a note addressed to him at Oxford will be attended to.

**YORK SHIRE GUNS.**—Should not be permitted to rust, your dogs should not bite your neighbor, your low grounds should be well drained, your crabs should never become empty, you should rise before breakfast, work all day, and if you wish your wife to meet you with graceful curls, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, carry home with you a bottle of English Female Bitters.

**We tender our thanks to Mr. JOHN HARDY, Editor of the the State Sentinel, Montgomery, for a copy of his new map of the State of Alabama. The map contains all the new counties, is neatly and handsomely executed and embellished, and will be found very valuable and useful.**

We are requested by Hon. A. Woods, Judge of our Probate Court to present his thanks also for a copy of this valuable map.

**See advertisement of valuable Lands for sale by James D. Thompson, Administrator of Estate of Robert Harper, dec'd.**

**Attention is invited to the appointment of our worthy, correct and energetic Tax Collector, H. GRAHAM, Esq., commencing on the 16th September. It will be seen that promptitude in meeting appointments and paying taxes, is more than ever essential, to avoid unpleasant duties on the part of the Collector, and extra tax and cost on the tax payer.**

**MONTGOMERY AND SELMA RAILROAD.**—This important road is being pushed to completion with great energy by the contractors. A great deal of work is done daily, and the prospects for an early opening of this essential link in our railroad system are promising.—*Times*.

**SUICIDE IN MOBILE.**—Mr. George Eberlein, a well known Grocery Merchant, of Mobile, committed suicide on Thursday evening, in that city.—*Times*.

## LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—General Thomas' movements were interrupted by his having the liver complaint.

President Johnson will use his powers to exhaustion, in support of the dignity and authority of the Supreme Court.

Indian Commissioner Taylor is here on private business, and will rejoin his commission in a few days. He furnishes no new information.

Cable advises from Europe state that the Czar is sick in the Crimea.

Napoleon has gone to Biarritz, Farragut had a grand demonstration at Cronstadt.

Bavaria repudiates the Salzburg treaty, refusing to join the Southern German Bond.

The Spanish provinces, under apprehension of an insurrection, are declared in a state of siege.

On proper medical recommendation the President has suspended the order assigning Thomas to command of the 5th District. Sheridan will remain in command until relieved, probably by Gen. Hancock.

Fractional currency destroyed during the week amounts to \$392,000; issued \$554,000. The Treasurer holds, as security for National bank circulation, \$34,000,000; for deposits of public money \$38,000,000. National bank circulation \$299,000,000. Revenue receipts ad-day \$541,000; for the week \$2,870,000. Custom receipts from the 12th to the 17th \$4,000,000.

Gen. Anger is of the opinion that the Indian war is fairly inaugurated. It will be general. He will require 20,000 men. Hancock will require as many.

He thinks Spotted Tail went on a buffalo hunt, under the influence of Red Cloud, who represented that Spotted Tail would be dishonored unless he went.

Commission Taylor, who is here, is hopeful of good results from the September Council.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Minnesota has gone to Cherbourg.

The Salisbury Conference continues to attract attention. In addition to the understanding regarding the South German Confederation, the conference will resist interferences in the Eastern question. The South German States may remain in Zolwerck, while Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague.

The Mexican question was also considered. Maximilian's body will be demanded by France and Austria. The citizens of both empire in Mexico are to be protected at all hazards.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 24.—Indications of rain.

Accounts of crops are good.

The editors of the Conservative press at Macon yesterday, and after appointing a committee to draw up memorials to Gen. Pope requesting the revocation of order 49, adjourned. In case Pope refuses the matter is to be referred to the President.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 24.—Cotton dull; sales 25 bales; prices nominal.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton sales 50 bales; middling 25 to 25½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Gold 40½.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The excitement in the New York gold room had its origin in the National Intelligencer of this morning, which only tells an old story, that the members of the Cabinet, in view of Stanton's treachery, had informally placed their offices at the disposal of the President. There is no probability of any immediate Cabinet changes.

Grant's letter to the President says that the people who have sacrificed their lives and spent their dollars for the country's preservation, are evidently opposed to Sheridan's removal. He performed his duties faithfully and intelligently, and his removal will be regarded as an effort to defeat Congressional views, and embolden to renewed opposition those who attempted to break down the Government by arms.

General Thomas has repeatedly objected to being placed in charge of the Fifth District. Hancock's department is intricate. He shouldn't be moved.

Grant adds, there are military, pecuniary, and above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted upon.

The President, replying, is not aware that the question of Sheridan's retention has been submitted to the people. It would be unjust to the army to assume that Sheridan alone is capable of commanding the Fifth District. Thomas' administration of the Department of the Cumberland will compare favorably with Sheridan's government of the Fifth District.

Sheridan has rendered himself obnoxious by his manner of executing the law, and by assuming authority not granted to him. His rule has been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our government or the nature of our free institutions. His course has seriously interfered with the harmonious and speedy execution of the acts of Congress.

His removal cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat them.

The object of the change is to facilitate the execution of the laws through an officer who never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and within his jurisdiction enforced like obedience from others.

The President complimented Thomas and Hancock, and feels assured that under Gen. Sherman's guidance Sheridan will win honor fighting the Indians.

In conclusion, the President fails to perceive any military, pecuniary or patriotic reasons why this order should not be carried into effect.

The Republican colored meeting at Manchester, on Saturday night, was addressed by C. R. Porter, the Commonwealth's Attorney at Norfolk, who is stumping the State under auspices of the National Republican Committee. He was much applauded for the sentiment that rather than not unclog the wheels of reconstruction, we should hang the President and Gen. Grant as high as Haman.

A private letter from Fort Hays says one company of cavalry at that post lost 21 men by cholera.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Aug. 26.—Gen. Schofield has decided that the State Poor Laws shall be enforced with reference to the paupers to whom the Freedmen's Bureau has ceased giving rations.

By this decision all the black emigrants who crowded to the cities of Virginia after the war, will be removed to their respective counties where they are citizens. The pauper whites will be treated in the same manner.

The City Council is about opening new almshouses for the colored people

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The President has assigned Canby to second Hancock in the Fifth District.

Official records show the amount of cotton exported during the year ending July 30th, to be six hundred and sixty-six million pounds, valued in currency at two hundred and two million dollars.

CABLE NEWS.—Vaipean, the French physician is dead.

A meeting between the King of Prussia and the Sovereigns of the South German States arranged reports regarding Spanish instructions, which were conflicting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Stocks dull but steady. Gold 41½.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.—A dispatch says Brownlow has taken possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 27.—The difficulty at the University, giving rise to considerable feeling, it is stated, was from the cause of speeches made by its students at the recent commencement, which caused Gen. Pope to take steps to close up the Institution and convert it into barracks. Through the exertions of Chancellor Lipscomb the exercises are allowed to continue on conditions, as alleged, that the press of the State should not make mention of the matter.

It is also stated that Gen. Pope has ordered that the appropriation of \$8,000 be made by the Legislature, to be withheld.

The bidders in the First & Fourth Districts are out in an address to their fellow-citizens, irrespective of color, as candidates for Congress. They claim the right to vote and thus the right to hold office, and as they are in the majority the whites shall not be elected by their votes.

The candidates are Conservatives, and in favor of universal amnesty. It is the impression that a large number of whites who can take the test oath.

Gen. Pope has issued orders revoking temporarily so much of his jury order as interferes with the present term of the civil courts, as the registration lists are not completed. White jurors are permitted to serve exclusively provided they have registered.

The rains for the last two weeks were unprecedentedly severe. The accounts from Middle, Southern and Southwestern Florida, where the cotton prospects had been so promising, now give many gloomy prospects. The continued rains have beaten off the blossoms and the worm and caterpillar have also made their appearance. It is believed, that notwithstanding the heavy rains a fair crop is already made. It is raining hard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The breach between the President and Grant is widening. Grant is on defiant grounds in opposition to executive assignments. He protests with some indignation against Hancock's removal from the Department of Missouri. Grant does not yet promulgated instructions in carrying out the President's orders.

Capt. Amos, who had a fight recently with Indians, arrived at Fort Hayes. He reports three men killed, thirty-five wounded and forty-five horses lost. After the battle the Indians sent a flag of truce and this message: "Tell your officers we don't want peace. We shall keep on fighting."

Three hundred men, including Kansas volunteers, left Fort Hayes yesterday after Indians.

The Sioux Indians are reported as incorrigible, but the Crows are friendly.

There are three hundred and thirty deaths from cholera reported in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas. Thirty-seven per cent. of the population at Fort Gibson died. At Fort Arbuckle 60 soldiers and 75 Indians have died.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, )

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, '67. )

Brevet Major General Edwards R. S. Caudy is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District, created by an act of Congress of March 2nd, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will as soon as practicable, relieve Major General Daniel E. Sickles, and on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will,

of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by the acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District.

The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, )

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, '66. )

SIR:—In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major General George H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Hasson's dispatch of the 21st inst., my order dated Aug. 17th, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major General Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress, passed March 2nd, 1867, and of the military department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri, by Major General P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, La., and, assuming the command to which he is assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by the acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to the officers in command of military departments.

Major General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceeding without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will relieve Major General Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri. Major

General George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON

Gen. U. S. Grant,

Secretary of War ad interim.

To-day's Tribune hails Grant. The Herald drops him, saying the political position assumed by Gen. Grant shows our great soldier in a new light. It is his first development of political genius; his first and final political mistake.

The reply of the President has completely overthrown him, and outflanked him. Grant does not understand the crisis; he clings to Sheridan and forgets principles.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON

Gen. U. S. Grant,

Secretary of War ad interim.

HERALD.—The negro Paul Taylor, who murdered a white peddler, some time since and whose execution was suspended for a time by Gov. Patton, was hung at Montgomery on Friday at one o'clock.

YELLO FEVER.—The yellow fever is on the increase in New Orleans, but is generally confined to the lower part of the city.

WISE men say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called the sheep to ask her if his breath smelt. She said "Aye," and he bit off her head for a foot. He called the wolf and asked him. He said "No," and he tore him to pieces for a flatter. At last he called for the fox and asked him. "Truly," said he, "I have got a cold and cannot smell." The fox knew what he was about.

without discrimination, registered by Boards of Registration under the Acts.

Sheriffs and all other officers whose duty it is to summon and empanel Jurors, will require each Juror to make oath that he is duly registered, as above indicated, specifying Precinct and County in which he was registered, which affidavit will be placed on the official files of the Court.

By command of Brevet Major General Pope.

G. K. SANDERSON,

Capt. 33d U. S. Inf'y A. A. G.

HUNG.—The negro Paul Taylor, who

murdered a white peddler, some time since and whose execution was suspended for a time by Gov. Patton, was hung at Montgomery on Friday at one o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.—The above described Land will be sold on a credit of TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date—note and approved security required.

JAMES D. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

Constitution would restore the Union. Why can we not have it? Why this entire suspension of civil government at the South? Why this disregard or abrogation of the Federal Constitution in all its relations to the South? For what purpose? I put this question in all candor to every honest Republican. The sole object is to secure to the negroes the right to vote, and thereby give them the absolute control of those States. And the inducement for this is the belief that negroes will vote with the Republican party. If it were certain that the negroes would vote with the Democratic party, these gentlemen would not be in favor of negro suffrage. I go further. If they could be assured of controlling those States by means of the white vote alone, they would prohibit negro suffrage. New England believes that, with those States she can afford to lose—as she sees the soon will lose—some of the Northern States. Despairing of using the white man, she turns to the black man. She sees reflected in his the perpetuation of tariffs, one hundred per cent, dividends, exemption of bonds from taxation, the enjoyment of profit and power in office, the harvest of capital, the heyday of New England Puritanism. Agriculture may weary of its burdens; labor may become disgusted with fanaticism, and believe that Sunday laws and prohibitory temperance laws are unwise and tyrannical; but New England sees them for the moment by an appeal to their philanthropy, and prepares for these events by securing a vote to the negroes, and the negroes to herself.

Gentlemen! Republicans! Are you willing, in order to further this partisan scheme, to jeopard not only our Government, but all free government? Are you willing to continue this disgraceful spectacle—which I know in your souls you are ashamed of—of subjecting ten States to mere military despotism for the purpose of securing more strength to your party. I do not claim more disinterestedness than other men, but I would gladly consent that the Democratic party should be excluded from power during my lifetime, if that would induce you to restore the Union, to reinstate the Constitution, and reinvigorate the Constitution, and reinvigorate throughout the whole system the principles of free government.

Gentlemen, this is the charge we have always made. They do not understand what it is to stand by the Constitution. And it is for this very reason, as we assert, that they have clothed our land in the mourning of civil war, destroyed our form of government, broken down the guarantees of liberty, and loaded us with this enormous burden of debt and taxation.

And yet I repeat the advice, "stand by the Constitution." That is the safe and speedy and certain remedy. We may not immediately be able to restore its authority, but let us, at least, never abandon or degrade it. Its principles of government are the ark of our safety amidst this flood. It contains the hope of the world. It is preserved all that is valuable in the experience of the past—all that is susceptible of improvement in the future. It may be tossed on wrathful waves, and the blackness of darkness, but the sun will shine at last. The dove will go forth never to return—emblem of purity and liberty and peace, she will seek to rebuild her habitation among the scenes of her former life.

It announces to us that in one State the military commander has postponed the meeting of the Legislature until he shall give it permission: that in another State, trials by jury have been suspended because the jury lists have not been revised in violation of the law of the State, but according to his order; that in another State a Governor, who was elected by a vote of fifty thousand, has been removed, and his competitor who received fifteen thousand has been appointed in his place, and that in another State, a respectful declination to serve in a City Council is considered rebellious contumacy and is to be punished by the appointment of negroes to that body; and that in still another State, civil officers shall not give the patronage of their printing to any newspaper which does not favor the Congressional measures of reconstruction. And Gen. Hayes voted for the law which authorizes these things to be done—approves and defends them all—and when asked for the authority, he coolly tells us they seem to be in accordance with "the will of the nation." "Will of the nation?" Where shall you look for the expression of the will of the nation except in its fundamental laws, except in its written Constitution?

Will of the nation! They are in direct violation of the will of every honest white man and of every intelligent negro at the South; of every Democrat and of every supporter of the Administration at the North, and of thousands of Republicans who love liberty and fear the encroachments of despotism. It is the will of the Republican leaders, and this General Hayes' mistakes for the will of the nation. He is not the only man in history who has made a similar mistake.

On the 27th of July, 1794, Robespierre was the head of the French Government. He controlled the committees and the Tribunal; he ruled the Assembly. On that day, in Paris alone, he sent forty persons to the guillotine, as he had done on each day for more than a month, and bathed in blood; he exclaimed, "It is the will of the nation." On the next day Tallyrand attacked him in the Chamber; "traitor," resounded through the hall, and on the third day, he was beheaded amid the execration of that nation whose will he pretended to execute.

Is this the restoration of the Union? Is this the maintenance of the Constitution? General Hayes says that in a speech to Congress, in 1861, I declared that "armies, navies, and blood, can not maintain the Union." Have they maintained it? God forbid that the Union under the Constitution should be degraded by comparison with the condition of things this day. I said, further, "Repose, justice, peace, may restore the Union." I repeat it. It is true. "The event has shown that also says, 'They want to return to the old order of things.'

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J. W. BURKE,  
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We are requested by M. J. Turnley to say that he has received all the forms, rules and instructions necessary for proceedings in Bankruptcy.

Extract from the  
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AT LEBANON, OHIO.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

But leaving these questions of material and pecuniary interests—what of the Union which has been intrusted to their care?

I had intended to analyze the reconstruction bills, and show you on'y that they violate the Constitution and the principles of civil liberty, but that they are founded upon an utter disregard of both. But the telegraph to day saves me the trouble.

It announces to us that in one State the military commander has postponed the meeting of the Legislature until he shall give it permission: that in another State, trials by jury have been suspended because the jury lists have not been revised in violation of the law of the State, but according to his order; that in another State a Governor, who was elected by a vote of fifty thousand, has been removed, and his competitor who received fifteen thousand has been appointed in his place, and that in another State, a respectful declination to serve in a City Council is considered rebellious contumacy and is to be punished by the appointment of negroes to that body; and that in still another State, civil officers shall not give the patronage of their printing to any newspaper which does not favor the Congressional measures of reconstruction. And Gen. Hayes voted for the law which authorizes these things to be done—approves and defends them all—and when asked for the authority, he coolly tells us they seem to be in accordance with "the will of the nation."

"Will of the nation?" Where shall you look for the expression of the will of the nation except in its fundamental laws, except in its written Constitution?

"And from the sky, serene and fair,  
A voice falls, like a falling star,  
Excels!"

It seems to me this is a historic day. It is the birthday of the great Napoleon. Aply for the encouragement of those of you who respond, I remember an incident of his life. In 1795, after he had won the distinction at Toulon, after he had declined the war in Vendee, unemployed, penniless, alone, he walked the streets of Paris. He begged from Talma the actor, a few francs to supply his daily wants. He said: "In Europe all things are settled; the conditions of government and society are fixed. I can get nothing here to do. I shall go to the East—the cradle of our race, to the birth-place of great men, to the scene of great destinies." He did not go. In less than one year he was master of the Directory, the conqueror of Italy rich in money, richer in fame, surrounded by friends, powerfully and had entered upon that immortal career which for twenty years made dynasties, and government, and society, the playthings of the world.

Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Printing Solicited.

For Money, in REGISTERED LETTERS, may be sent at our risk.

## To the Afflicted.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH propo-ses a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeebles the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age, and the disease. He cures ear, wens, ulcers, serpentine, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cure—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, *Fifth Doctor.*

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A voice falls, like a falling star,  
Excels!"

It seems to me this is a historic day. It is the birthday of the great Napoleon. Aply for the encouragement of those of you who respond, I remember an incident of his life. In 1795, after he had won the distinction at Toulon, after he had declined the war in Vendee, unemployed, penniless, alone, he walked the streets of Paris. He begged from Talma the actor, a few francs to supply his daily wants. He said: "In Europe all things are settled; the conditions of government and society are fixed. I can get nothing here to do. I shall go to the East—the cradle of our race, to the birth-place of great men, to the scene of great destinies." He did not go. In less than one year he was master of the Directory, the conqueror of Italy rich in money, richer in fame, surrounded by friends, powerfully and had entered upon that immortal career which for twenty years made dynasties, and government, and society, the playthings of the world.

Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Printing Solicited.

For Money, in REGISTERED LETTERS, may be sent at our risk.

## To the Afflicted.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH propo-ses a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeebles the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age, and the disease. He cures ear, wens, ulcers, serpentine, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cure—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, *Fifth Doctor.*

Is this the restoration of the Union? Is this the maintenance of the Constitution? General Hayes says that in a speech to Congress, in 1861, I declared that "armies, navies, and blood, can not maintain the Union." Have they maintained it? God forbid that the Union under the Constitution should be degraded by comparison with the condition of things this day. I said, further, "Repose, justice, peace, may restore the Union."

I repeat it. It is true. "The event has shown that also says, 'They want to return to the old order of things.'

One hour of just administration of the

Constitution would restore the Union. Why can we not have it? Why this entire suspension of civil government at the South? Why this disregard or abrogation of the Federal Constitution in all its relations to the South? For what purpose? I put this question in all candor to every honest Republican. The sole object is to secure to the negroes the right to vote, and thereby give them the absolute control of those States. And the inducement for this is the belief that negroes will vote with the Republican party. If it were certain that the negroes would vote with the Democratic party, these gentlemen would not be in favor of negro suffrage. I go further. If they could be assured of controlling those States by means of the white vote alone, they would prohibit negro suffrage. New England believes that, with those States she can afford to lose—as she sees the soon will lose—some of the Northern States. Despairing of using the white man, she turns to the black man. She sees reflected in his the perpetuation of tariffs, one hundred per cent, dividends, exemption of bonds from taxation, the enjoyment of profit and power in office, the harvest of capital, the heyday of New England Puritanism. Agriculture may weary of its burdens; labor may become disgusted with fanaticism, and believe that Sunday laws and prohibitory temperance laws are unwise and tyrannical; but New England sees them for the moment by an appeal to their philanthropy, and prepares for these events by securing a vote to the negroes, and the negroes to herself.

At Huntsville, for the Counties of Madison and Jackson, on the 1st Mondays of August, October, December, February, April and June.

At Gadsden, for the Counties of Marshall, Baldwin and St. Clair, on the 2nd Mondays of said months.

At Lebanon, for the Counties of Cherokee and DeKalb, on the 3rd Mondays of said months.

2. Each session will continue for the period of one week.

3. The above subdivision of the District will not prevent applicants in Bankruptcy, or members of the Bar, having their cases referred to and disposed of at the Court most convenient to them, but when proceedings are commenced in any of the above enumerated Courts the case will be conducted in the same until final disposal, unless otherwise ordered by the District Court of the United States.

4. During the months of September, November, January, March, May and July, all business of the District will be transacted at Huntsville, but cases may be referred to any of the other Courts most convenient to the parties. During these months all communications addressed to the Register, at Huntsville, will meet with attention.

J. W. BURKE,  
Register in Bankruptcy,  
5th District Alabama.

We are requested by M. J. Turnley to say that he has received all the forms, rules and instructions necessary for proceedings in Bankruptcy.

Extract from the  
SPEECH  
OF THE  
HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.  
AT LEBANON, OHIO.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

But leaving these questions of material and pecuniary interests—what of the Union which has been intrusted to their care?

I had intended to analyze the reconstruction bills, and show you on'y that they violate the Constitution and the principles of civil liberty, but that they are founded upon an utter disregard of both. But the telegraph to day saves me the trouble.

It announces to us that in one State the military commander has postponed the meeting of the Legislature until he shall give it permission: that in another State, trials by jury have been suspended because the jury lists have not been revised in violation of the law of the State, but according to his order; that in another State a Governor,



## BOB TEE

### The Dying Wife's Appeal.

The following beautiful lines were placed in a scrap book of a now deceased wife about a week before her demise. How beautiful and touching they are under the circumstances. She expected when placing them in the book to live but a short time:

Come near me, let me lay my hand  
Once more upon thy brow,  
And let me whisper in thine ear  
Love's last and fondest vow  
The lips that breathe these trembling words,  
When they lie cold in death,  
And thy dear cheek can feel no more  
their warm and loving breath.

I go from thee; God only knows  
How I have longed to stay—  
How I have shuddered thus to tread  
The long and shadowed way,  
Faith tells me that I soon must know  
The joys the blessed find,  
And yet I falter, while I cast  
A lingering look behind.

I see thee bowed before me here,  
In bitterness and tears;  
But I can leave thee something still,  
To light thy weary years;  
Young tender forms will cling to thee,  
Perhaps will miss my tone,  
And though they may not share thy grief,  
Thou wilt not feel alone.

Fold them closer to thy breast,  
And soothe their childlike woe,  
And cheer the many lonely hours  
The motherless must know.  
The world, with all its hopes and joys,  
Will sometimes make thee glad;  
But they must linger round the hearth  
Still desolate and sad.

And O, when time shall call thy grief,  
Perchance the hour may come  
When thou wilt win another form  
To share thy heart and home—  
When thou wilt welcome to thy board  
A younger, fairer face,  
And bid thy children smile on her,  
Who takes their mother's place.

But think not, could I speak to thee,  
That I would frown or blame,  
Though they should love the stranger  
one,  
And call her by my name,  
For they will speak to thee of me,  
My memory is their trust;  
A word, a smile, a look like mine  
Will call me from the dust.

Yet make my grave no place of tears,  
But let the dear ones bring  
To cheer their mother's lonely home,  
The blossoms of the spring;  
And there thou too may'st kneel,  
And softly press the earth  
That covers her, whose face once gave  
A brightness to thy heart.

Then will the forms of early years  
Steal softly to thy side,  
And for an hour thou can't forget  
Thou hast another bride,  
She may be all thy heart can ask,  
So dear, so true to thee,  
But O, the spring time of thy love,  
Its freshness was for me.

May she be blest, who comforts thee,  
And with a gentle hand  
Still guide our little trembling ones,  
Who make our household band  
She cannot know the tenderness  
That fills their mother's breast  
But it she can love them for thy sake,  
And make thee more than blest.

**Josh Billings on Owls.**  
Burds is God's choiristers.  
Tew the lion have majesty; tew  
the elephant, strength; tew the fox, cunning;  
and tew the tiger, deceit; But  
tew the burds, his pets, he gave buty  
and song.

And none so blest as the owl.  
The owl is a game burd; he can  
whip anything that wears feathers  
after dark.

He is a wise burd, and hoots at most  
things.

He is a solem burd, a cross between  
a justice of the peace and a county su-  
pervisor.

He is a stiff burd, and sits up as stiff  
as an exclamation point.

He is a luxurious burd, and feeds on  
spring chickens.

He is a long lived burd, and never  
was known to take death naturally.

He is a hardy burd, and groze tuff  
by bilging.

He is an honest burd, and alwaze  
shozen an open countenance.

He is a prompt burd, and satisfies at  
onst his outstanding bill.

He is a comfortable burd, and alwaze  
sleeps in feathers.

He is an attentive burd, and durin  
the day can alwaze be found in.

He is a festive burd, and don't come  
home till morning.

Thus the owl is a mistaken emblem  
of solitude and sadness, and if we dig  
into his nater clusly, is emphatically one  
of the boys and belongs to the club.

Why do babies and wheat resemble  
each other? Because neither are good  
for much until they arrive at maturity.  
Both are bred in the house, and the flour  
of the family. Both have to be cradled  
and both are generally well thrashed  
before they are done with.

### An Irishman's Letter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, '67.

MY DEAR MARY—The darlist of my heart and soul—I am well, but had the fever and ager, and hope you are in the same condition, thanks be to God, I wish you many happy New Years, and the children, hope you'll have three score and ten of them. We had Christmas here, but the baythens don't keep it like we used to at home. Devil resave the one ever said to me, or any other politeness. I didn't get a Christmas box until I was going home that night, and a night-walking blagard gave me one on the eye, and axed me for me money. I gave him all I could, about a score of pounds, which knocked the sense out of him. They tell me that the nager is going to be the white man in future, and that the white nagers in Congress (a big public house in Washington) are going to try the President for being a white man.

If they find him guilty, and there is no doubt about it, for they are accusers, witnesses, lawyers, judges, all in one they're going to execute the Executive, make a fellow called Goldfacts President and remove the sate of government to a place called Bosh-ton, celebrated for its Republicans and sinners. This is the same as the ridiculous fellows they call ridiculers—no radicals—saying your presence. They want to continue their own power—God betune us and all haru. They say the Southerners must go down on their knees to them. They forget that the poor devils are flat on their backs in the dust already, and they're a mane set to kick a man when he is down. Be jabbers it makes me blood bile to think of it, and that is the rason I'm running over on this paper. One war is no sooner over than they commence the beginning of another in Washington, and G. d only knows where or whin it may end. I lost one fine leg in the last, but I have another left for a good cause, and I'll fight for Johnson, for I hear his great grandmother, by his forefather's side, was an Irishman.

\* \* \* We have snow and frst here now and its likely we will have more wither. The temperance men—God save the mark—in a place called Albany, where the people sind Rep-rentatives to elate them, have stopped our grog, only by daylight.

Divil a much matter, any ways, for they don't keep a drop of decent drink in the country—no rale old Irish potheen, a tumbler of which would charm the heart of a wheel-carbor, or make a shovel dance—nothing at all but stuff that would kill a pig if he had to live on it, much less a Christian baste \* \* \* Remember me to Jim. tell him his well and ask him how I am. I'm sorry to hear of the death of the bull, and hope you are likewise. Her milk is a loss. Tell Tady McFinn if he comes he'll see more of America in one day than if he'd stayed at home all his life. I'm glad his wife got over the two twins, and hope she'll be better—next time—There's room for improvement. I like this country, but there's no place like ouid Ireland, where you get as much whisky for a shilling as would make tay for six pape. If you don't get this write soon, I may be dead, for life is uncertain under the Radicals; but dead or alive, I will answer your letter. Address your dear brother Jimmy, New York, America, and I'll axe for a letter from my darlist sister.

What is the difference between a looker on at an auction mart and a mariner? One sees the sale and the other sails the sea!

The Thibadeux, La., Sentinel, of the 3d, says the cholera has broken out on several plantations between Bayou Goula and Plaquemine; as many as twenty freedmen died on one plantation. Sickness and fever exists at Brue, Guillet, Chancery and Bayou See, etc., where the crevasse waters, which have covered the soil for several months, are leaving the land covered with sediment and decaying matter.

Reader, did you ever enjoy the estatic bliss of courting? If you didn't, then you had better get a little gall-a-utry.

O'Leary, gazing in astonishment on an elephant in a menagerie, asked the keeper, "What kind of baste is that aiu bay with his tail?"

Not long since the manager of a plantation near Guntersville, found all the employees in the field with their pistols strapped on them. Upon demanding the reason why they were wearing arms, he was informed that they were directed to do so by the officers of the "league," some of whom were mentioned by name.

1,500,000 persons are said to have died in the Orissa district and other parts of India by the famine last year. The most horrible scenes of suffering are reported, hungry mothers having been found eating the bodies of their dead children.

SOCIALITY.—We are but passengers of a day, whether it is in a stage coach or in the immense machine of the universe. In God's name, then, why should we not make the way as pleasant to each other as possible? Short as our journey is, it is long enough to be tedious to him who sulks in his corner, sits uneasy himself, and elbows his neighbor to make him uneasy also.

Jones complained of a bad smell about the post office, and asked Brown what could it be. Brown didn't know but suggested that it might be caused by the "dead letters."

### NEW WOOL FACTORY,

At McKibbons old stand on Chocoloco Creek, 7½ miles below Oxford and 24 miles above Munford. This Splendid Machinery has been purchased with a view to suit the wants of the Southern people, being clothed entirely with a superior quality of ENGLISH CARDS, it cannot fail to give satisfaction where the wool is properly prepared. Wool will be conveyed from the Depot at Munford and returned free of charge. Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our machinery.

MCKIBBON & BROTHER.

June 22, 1867.—3m.

### MONTVALE SPRINGS—1867.

THIS popular Summer resort having been placed in thorough repair, and furnished with new furniture, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of June under the direction and control of the undersigned proprietors of the American Hotel, Atlanta Ga.

Montvale presents the strongest attractions to both the invalid and pleasure seeker, no less on account of its retirement and the beauty of its surrounding scenery, than of the restorative powers of its waters. We have reduced the price of board to the lowest figures consistent with a proper provision for the entertainment of our guests.

Board per day \$3 00, per week \$20 00, per month \$60 00, with an allowance for families. Travellers by rail reach the Springs by special conveyance from London, or by regular daily mail coaches from Knoxville Tenn.

WHITE & WHITLOCK.

PHOTOGRAPHS,  
AMBROTYPEs, &c.  
E. GOTDE, Artist,  
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)

Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood-  
ward's Store. June 16, 1866

W. C. LAND,  
Watchmaker.

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Fe. 24, 1866

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms and two entries, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office.

April 20, 1868.

### HERE'S YOUR STOVE!

The Home Comfort!

H. G. NOBLE,

DEALER IN

Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the public that the above named COOKING STOVES, which is rapidly coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin streets. Having the advantage of twenty-five years' experience in the business, he can safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as being superior to any other ever offered in this market. It is more convenient, durable and economical, and therefore the most desirable. Call and see for yourself.

H. G. NOBLE.

### SPUN COTTON;

FOR SALE;

At Wholesale and Retail;

BY

E. L. WOODWARD.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

First-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, but little worn and in good order, for sale, very low.

Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16 if

P. ROWAN.

Boarding.

FIVE to six young men, who may wish to go to school or study a profession, can be accommodated in a private family in this place, with boarding, lodging, room, firewood and lights, at \$15 per month, one half or more taken in produceut the market price. For further information, enquire at this Office.

I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock, and shall need every dollar that has been promised me at this time. I hope therefore that none will fail to meet their engagements promptly.

If you want cheap goods keep me in funds and I will furnish them.

P. ROWAN.

Notice.

WANTED to make an arrangement with a live man in every county, who wishes to make money, and can give good references. No capital required. Will sell business now paying \$1500 per month, and rely on the profits for my pay. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh Pa.

M. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne, Cherokee, Boone, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

LIVERY AND SALE  
STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that they have procured the large and commodious Livery stable recently kept by Mr. J. H. Sargeant, and will be prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle Horses. They will also feed transient horses and mules, and be prepared to work Gardens and Patches, and have Horses and Mules for sale upon advantageous terms to purchasers.

They will endeavor to be at all times prepared to accommodate promptly those who may desire their assistance, and therefore solicit a liberal patronage.

R. H. WYNNE & CO.

Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1866.

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Seminal weakness, or Spermatorrhea

induced by self-abuse: Involuntary Emissions, impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediment to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental & Physical Iniquity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

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which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this market.

They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc.—and each instrument is being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovessteen, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

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